

ALEIGH

The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 6-

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1924.

TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	" 16	" 18
Quarterly	" 8	" 9
Monthly	" 3	" 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6
--------------	-------	-------

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Haram Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I—Thakordar, Bombay.
Branch II—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN—

1. Pangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
 2. Pangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
 4. Pangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
- For freight and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Barristers' Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Jan.	Mantua	—	10,802
12th "	Kaiser-I	—	11,430
19th "	Hind X	—	7,302
26th "	Pisany	Narkunda	10,827
3rd Feb.	Dongola	—	8,097
10th "	Macedonia X	—	11,089
17th "	Malwa	—	10,941
24th "	Dongola	Moklavie	10,827
1st March	Mantua	—	10,802
8th "	Mores X	—	10,811
15th "	Caledonia	—	7,622
22nd "	Dongola	Moolana	20,700
29th "	Kaiser-I	—	11,430
5th April	Hind	—	11,430
12th "	Narkunda	—	10,827
19th "	Malwa	—	10,941
26th "	Dongola	—	8,097
3rd May	Pisany	China X	7,302
10th "	Mantua	—	10,802
17th "	Dongola	Mongolia	10,827
24th "	Caledonia	—	7,622
31st "	Pisany	Narkunda	10,827

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
§ Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1924		
11th Jan.	DOMALA	5,441
18th "	MASOBRA	5,234
25th "	DESGORA	5,234
31st "	MORVADA	5,189
7th March	MANDALA	5,246
14th "	DUMANA	5,408
21st "	MANELA	5,303
28th "	MALANA	5,303
4th April	DOMALA	5,441
11th "	MASOBRA	5,234

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamer	Destination
12th Jan.	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th "	SOUDAN*	5,606
26th "	NAGPORE*	5,293
3rd Feb.	NALDERA	15,093
10th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334
17th "	JEYPORE*	5,318
24th "	OBNA*	5,462
3rd "	ULIA*	5,310
10th "	SIOLIA*	5,313
17th "	CHINA	7,622
24th "	SOUDAN*	5,606
31st "	SIOLIA*	5,313

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
‡ Will not convey Passengers on the voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTTORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination
7th January	VITA	Karachi via Kwar 10 a.m.
9th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa 2 p.m.
10th "	BARALA	Bombay via K'chi 2 p.m.
11th "	VARELA	Bombay via K'chi 2 p.m.
12th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., 18, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay.

P.O. Box 127.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Utsa	J. Koshi	7260	29 Dec.	17 Jan.
Yamato	K. Haba	8514	4 Jan.	17 Jan.
Yamato	—	7151	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Yamato	—	8545	14th Jan.	28th Jan.
Yamato	—	8785	18th Jan.	1st Feb.
Yamato	—	5998	27th Jan.	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

1st and 2nd European and Class

For—Class Class Storage with without food

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Singapore	280	210	185	165	84
Shanghai	480	370	320	280	139
Yokohama	840	620	540	480	239
Kobe	910	680	590	530	269

For revised passage tariff apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd., Agents, 10, Market Street, Bombay.

Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1900.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.

250,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each

PAID-UP CAPITAL—

75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each

Reserve Fund—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

RESERVE FUND—Rs. 4,25,00,000

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorized Capital Rs. 6,35,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital Rs. 40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders Rs. 60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.

Laidarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.

BOMBAY BRANCH—4/5, Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY.—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.

SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS.—Rates can be had on application.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Purchased and sold and received for safe custody.

The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.

General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

Capital Authorized Rs. 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 37,37,527

Reserve Fund Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Jalandhar, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Hoshiarpur, Okara, Montgomery, Faisalabad, Bahawalpur, Patiala, Jammu, Jhelum, Kathiawar, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of funds to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.

Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in India, 1907.

MARTIN & CO.

Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER, PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOUSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Chairman: MAHARAJ KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN OF UCHCH BEHAR.

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE. OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)

An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.

A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 118/4.

Should he survive age 50 he can elect to—

(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profit.

(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.

(3) Accept an annual income for life of about Rs. 24.

(4) Accept Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 2,200 payable at death.

Should he die before forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 1,000.

Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.

Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS. For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSON to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 3 and Rs. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 850 respectively.

Terms on application.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No." must be in the advertisement. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Fancy Woollen and Cotton piece-goods Retail Firm having experience for at least 10 years, must be a Matriculate and a Hindu. Apply Box No. 9961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED AT ONCE—SALESMEN, MANAGERS AND AGENTS, throughout the World. Apply enclosing stamps Box No. 9965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics, S.L. Sanskrit for Metric Student for one hour. Apply to Box No. 9964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent L.C.E. to take charge of construction work of mill buildings at Dhule. Apply personally or by letter to the MANAGER, The Pratap Mills at 57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Poona, C. P. and Berar, Karnataka, Indore and for other unrepresented districts. Good remuneration for competent men. Swagistics and Nationalists preferred. Apply to:—THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR for an Architect's Firm in Bombay. He should be able to accurately survey lands, buildings, etc., to take measurements of contractors' work, prepare plans for buildings, etc. Only competent men with previous experience in an Architect's Firm need apply. Pay up to Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MUSLIM UNDERGRADUATE, twenty years' experience, intensive command of English, Urdu and Persian, is open to ENGAGEMENT. Please write to Box No. 9963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A N energetic young UNDERGRADUATE, (second language French) desires TUTORIAL at pupils' residence between 6-30 and 8-30 a.m. vicinity Chimbai Church, Bandra. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 9968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS TO LET—Dadar, Esack Building, close to Tram and Train. Apply to Esack, ground floor.

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Road, 2nd floor over Soundy & Co. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, 1st floor FLAT, Gilbert Building, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, 4 bed rooms and out-house. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wasseemulla Assomulla & Co., Babulnath.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Vile Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 3454.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan. 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London), Cambridge Senior, Specified Banking, Govt. Auditing and Govt. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market, and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
O. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 419.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldg., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
Wanted: SUB-AGENTS.

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS 8; new handles fitted Rs. 1 each. Blades Rs. 1.2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Razors, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired. Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1.4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATTHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.

TEXTILIES AGAIN.

17. Is the word in the English Dictionary?
18. No! but it soon will be.
19. Meaning Textile Mill Stores of good quality.
20. Manufactured at Blackburn.
21. By the firm of Jones Textiles, Ltd.
22. And sold at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
23. By Jones Textiles Export Co., Ltd.
24. Agents: THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LTD.

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity for all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per cent. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO. No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preferences will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preferences will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle."

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—PACKETS at Rs. 1. Each: 32 Argentina, 20 Australia, 50 Austria, 50 Austria, 50 Bavaria, 40 Belgium, 50 Br. India, 20 Cochiti, 47 Danzig, 13 Dominican, 100 Hungary, 10 Indore, 15 Jind, 24 Luxembourg, 24 Mexico, 15 Patiala, 22 Salvador, 21 Travancore. The lot off different and excellent value Rs. 17.—IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BUNDLE of S.S. Othello's crew's wages papers in G.I.P. train on Saturday night. Finder will be rewarded on return of the same to Government Shipping Office P. 1000 Dock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 2-8-0

Motifull advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered office, 31, Sprott Road, Sudama House, Bellair Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to receive the declaration of the result of the Poll taken on the resolution set out below, pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on 24th November 1923:—
"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each). That each reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each, and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital, on 5,25,000 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only and by repaying to the holders of 18,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up 1/3 sum of Rs. 45 per share.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1923.
NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting
C18481

NOTICE.

ABOUT 36 ELEPHANTS consisting of TUSKERS COWS and CALVES will be sold in Public Auction at Calicut on 8th January, 1924.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, JOSHJI PRAGJI MULJI, President of the Committee of the Cutchi Saraswat Community of Bombay, elected in accordance with the content order made by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 82 of 1908, do hereby declare the meeting of the community held on SUNDAY, 30th December, 1923, was not in conformity with the rules and I do further declare the business transacted at the said meeting to be ultra vires.

(Sd.) JOSHJI PRAGJI MULJI.
Bombay, dated 3rd January, 1924.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Coal Merchants, Bunkering Contractors and Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents which we were carrying on under the name style and firm of Nannu N. Bharucha and Co., at 209, Frere Road, Bombay, has been DISCONTINUED as from the 31st day of December 1923.

All persons, who may be indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to pay up the amount due by them to the said firm at the above address.

NANU N. BHARUCHA,
KEKOBAD CAWASJEE SHROFF.

R9341

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undersigned Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal.

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 128.

12813

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 21st January 1924, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1924-25.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 5th January, 1924.

C18558

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS INVITABLE

on 11th February 1924, are returned for Oil, Coconut, and Linsed Raw and Dumbie boiled for supply during the year ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender form and specification can be had from the undersigned for Rs. 2.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

Two sets of one Pint samples will be required 10 days before the returnable date of tender.

Ag. Controller of Stores.

Mahalakshmi, Bombay,

3rd January, 1924

P. B.

C18543

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS has retired from our firm as from the 1st of January, 1924.

Bombay, 7th January, 1924.
KHARAS BROTHERS.

R9410

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Karachi Municipality salary Rs. 150 per month.

Applicants must be well conversant with English, Hindustani, and Sindhi Languages. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., to the undersigned before 28th January, 1924.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 28th December 1923.

C18556

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE.

FIVE PAIRS OF BULLOCKS thrown out of work by purchase of a Motor Truck for removal of town sweepings will be sold by auction sale subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by the Sanitary Committee on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bandra Municipal Office.

The bullocks are young and in a fit condition for heavy work and can be inspected at the Municipal Stable at Chumber.

The Sanitary Committee will have the right to accept or reject any bid.

The successful bidder will have to pay the whole amount of his bid on the spot.

K. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

C18554

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 489 of 1922.

NAGJI MOTJIJI AND CO. Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI GANGUBAI MOTIRAM DHU. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and hearing date of the 20th day of August, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the Court House at Bombay on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying and being at Mouja Danda (Sanku Crut) in Bandra, Malabar Taluka Salsette District, Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 1012 square yards or thereabouts comprising revision Survey Nos. 233 and Plot No. 81A and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 302 of Danda and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by private Road resumed by Government from H. D. Gurdar, on or towards the West and South by the property of H. D. Gurdar and on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya together with message tenement dwelling house or building now under construction thereon Entry No. 306 P.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Rustamji and Ghanshyam, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, abovesaid at No. 5, Rutherford Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4696 of 1922.

MOTILAL FOOLCHAND. Plaintiff.

vs.

DATTALAL MURLIDHAR COVINKA. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House at Bombay on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees, shrubs and plants thereon, lying and being at Malad in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, but bearing no Entry or Survey numbers as there has been no Survey under the Record of Rights in the Malad Village as it is Khodid, and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant land until now belonging to Bhajinath Motiram, but conveyed by him by a Conveyance of 20th June 1921, to Ranglal Nambhai, on or towards the West by the property of Datt Mahomed Karmali, on or towards the North by the boundary of Kandivli Village, and on or towards the East by a passage known as Matheras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATELL and EZEKIEL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18588

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4341 of 1922.

THE TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LIMITED. (The Original Cotton Trading Company, Limited). Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOOSA, COWASJI, FRAMJI and COMPANY and NARANDAS PUSHOTAM KAFADIA. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House at Bombay on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the two messuages (tenements) or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,000 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 28, New No. 1558. Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded on the East by Naigum Road, on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rastogi and partly by the property of Jorhal, daughter of Andharao Novroji Furdooji Vachha, and on the South by the property of Franji Mulji Lentin and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 6484 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, abovesaid at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18501

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5.

Javaira, Ravi, Bengon.

Varela, Halls, Busch.

Vata, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5.

Borelis, Davis, Singapore.

Mytilis, Rugby, Colombo for order.

Swazi, Rutter, New York.

Umsinga, Rogers, Middlesborough.

Layan, Ashby, Rangoon.

Pasha, Oskhotk, Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Dumala for London, etc.

S S Javaira.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Javaira, 2903 tons, Captain Bay arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Varela.—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain J. I. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busch with a general cargo.

S S Vita.—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain Bay arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Swazi.—Messrs Forbes F Campbell and Co., steamers Swazi, 3174 tons, Captain Rutter, sailed from harbour on Saturday for New York via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Umsinga.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Umsinga, 1899 tons, Captain H. D. Rogers, sailed from harbour on Saturday for Leith and Middlesborough with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Pasha.—Messrs Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Pasha, 3196 tons, Captain C. A. Oskhotk, sailed from harbour on Saturday for Calcutta, etc. with a general cargo of passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

Goldenfels 4701 K'chi N. F., Graham & Co.

2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1 M. M. & Co.

3 Vandella, 2460, N. F., J. F. Graham & Co.

4 Clan Macmillan 4169, M. M. & Co., 9/1 J. F. and Co.

5 Soudan 4215 15/1, M. M. & Co.

6 Arzun Maru 4040, K'chi 8/1, O. S. Kaisha.

7 C. Newcastle 4701, N. F., J. F. Graham & Co.

7 Mashaba 5131 K'chi N. F., M. M. & Co.

8 Wakana Maru 3847, Durban 9/1 M. M. & Co.

9 Swazi 3174 K'chi 5/1 F. F. Campbell & Co.

10 Lima Maru 4267, Kobe 18/1, N. Y. Kaisha.

11 Meerkerk 4881, Cal. 7/1, J. S. & Co.

12 Umanzi 2550 U. K., 8/1, Graham & Co.

13 Stormast 2452 Hull, 5/1 T. M. & Co.

14 Jeddah 2923, N. F., N. F., T. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karachi, 124 Veraval 9/1, R. E. Collins & Co.

4 Kilindini 129 A. F. P. D. M. Khandwani & Co.

5 Acrea 1751, N. F., D. M. Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R C/Batavia, 3,372 K

AMERICAN MARKETS.

A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 1923.

Cotton: The feature of the market during the last two weeks of November was the development of a decided revulsion of sentiment in the cotton trade, with spinners and distributors on this side abandoning their apathetic attitude of many months and hastening to cover their needs, while on the other Hemisphere the striking occurrences were the Bombay bear panic and the abandonment of compulsory short time by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners owing to the favourable outlook in Manchester. It was overlooked by practically everybody, however, that the intense bullishness of the situation was rapidly attracting, as it always does, considerable outside speculation of eleventh hour character, and while this was not much in evidence in American markets, it appears that very large lines had been built up in Liverpool for London and Continental account.

The feature of this week has been the collapse in Liverpool of that pyramided situation, with a series of sharp breaks day after day and with sentiment yesterday still far from unanimous as to whether the worst has been seen, or whether further liquidation was hanging over the market. Attempts have been made to explain the decline by a return to slightly larger crop views, than the minimum figures promulgated recently, but the entire difference between minimum and maximum is too ridiculously unimportant to be given so much weight. The most reasonable explanation is the simplest, simultaneous attempts to liquidate large commitments voluntarily in an overbought market, resulting in further involuntary liquidation on stop orders, and the entire collapse of the speculative situation in the market in which that situation had developed; New York was only affected sympathetically in a limited way as the long end of the contracts here was so largely in strong trade hands.

On both sides of the water it will, doubtless, be found that the markets have been placed in a healthy position by the liquidation, and the trade will consider the return to a lower price level as one of the opportunities for which we have been urging manufacturers to watch, to protect themselves against probable fresh advances to still higher levels than have yet been seen. To say the least, we think present prices fully justified by the inadequate supply, with every probability that purchases will prove profitable; pending the government reports on Saturday and Wednesday, erratic fluctuations must, of course, be expected, but there will undoubtedly be sufficient trade buying in weak moments to prevent any further serious decline.

Coffee: The market has been rather uninteresting and without special features, although rather weak one day on sales of 15,000 bags July attributed by some to the Brazilian government, and rather strong next day on trade buying. The strength, however, continues to be almost entirely due to the limitation of the Brazilian movement, while a weak feature is that retailers have been laying in recently pretty good supplies covering their needs until after the holidays. Prices may be sustained, but the legitimate market features do not seem to warrant bulging.

Sugar: The bullish incentive seems to come chiefly from England, with a fair volume of buying orders reaching the exchange owing to poor European beet crop outlook and perhaps in anticipation of demand from Russia where sugar is badly needed. On this side, the situation does not look particularly bullish with December losing its premium, American Beet Sugar freely offered, Cuban crop outlook good and movement likely to be early, while prices for spring months are much higher than last year.

The Chicago Market has a very steady appearance, with a growing belief that, after all, Wheat is not likely to decline to materially lower levels, and a growing hope that something in the way of government assistance will develop as Congress gets down to work. A more legitimate factor, however, would seem to be the indications that the acreage will be held down. Corn has a good undertone and looks like working higher.

INDEXED

Linseed Oil, Pure, Best, 100 lbs. 19 3/4
 Apr-May Sellers 19 3/4
 Apr-May Buyers 19 3/4
 Apr-May Sellers 19 3/4
 Apr-May Buyers 19 3/4

Raw Linseed Oil, Naked spot net
 Apr-May Sellers 19 3/4
 Apr-May Buyers 19 3/4

Cuban Sugar:—March 11-12 24/—

Metals:—London, Jan. 4.
 English best Selected Copper 2 85
 Standard Copper G.M.B. 2 81 1/4
 Copper Brasses 2 83
 Yellow Metal 2 7 3/4
 Hard Spelter Nomin. 29
 Corrugated sheets 18 5/8

Freight:—London, Jan. 4.
 Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13

Rubber:—London, Jan. 4.
 Para Rubber Fine Hard Cur. Feb-Mar. 12 1/2
 Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan 14 1/4
 Para—Very Steady

Seeds:—LONDON, Jan. 3.
 Linseed La-Plata Argentine 213 3/8 loading.
 Cottonseed Egyptian black 213 3/8 January Hull.
 Rapeseed Toria 219 December-January.
 Rapeseed Ferozepore 219 December-January.
 Castorseed Bombay 224 shipment to Hull 1st to 15th January.
 Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude 242.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.
 B C RATE—
 Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32
 Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/8
 LONDON—
 Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
 Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32
 Bank's buying 3 M/s D. A. 1/5 7/16
 Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4
 Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32
 PARIS—
 Bank's selling D. D. Fres. 600
 Bank's buying 3 M/s D. A. Fres. 650
 Bank's buying D. D. Fres. 640
 JAPAN—
 Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 143
 Bank's buying 60 D/s D. P. Rs. 142
 HONGKONG—
 Bank's selling D D Rs. 106
 SHANGHAI—
 Bank's selling D D Rs. 237
 SINGAPORE—
 Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
 NEW YORK—
 Bank's selling D D Rs. 327
 CROSS RATES—
 London—New York 4.29-1/8
 London—Paris 87.50
 London—Switzerland 24.70
 London—Brussels 69.00
 London—Rome 189.00

TONES OF EXCHANGE—
 Steady but dull market
 Telegraph Transfers — London, Jan. 5
 Bar Gold — 34 1/5 9/32 Steady
 Bar Silver Spot — 34 1/16 Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS. London, Jan. 4
 Exchange on London in Paris — 88.10
 " " Germany 18.300.000.000.000
 " " Italy — 16.27
 Stockholm — 20.83
 Amsterdam — 11.37
 Switzerland — 24.65
 Belgium — 67.85
 Athens — (Y. sterda) Jan. 4.
 Demand Bill — 4.29.37

Rentes 3 per cent. — London, Jan. 4.
 Berlin Cheques on London — 63
 Bar Silver Spot — 33 15/16
 " 2 months hence — 33 3/16
 Closing Tones of Silver—India Sold and Speculation bought steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
 Interest day to day loan — 5 7/23
 Interest 7 day Market loans — 23/8
 Weekly Bullion Shipment — 2 662.100

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Jan. 4.
 Funding Loan 4% 1980/90 — 2 86 3/4-1/8
 Victory Bonds 4% — 2 91—unabated.
 War Loan 5% 1929/47 — 2 99 5/8-3/8
 Consols 2 1/2% — 2 56 1/4-1/8
 Ropes Paper 1 1/2% — 43—unabated
 Indian Loan 3 1/2% — 65 1/2
 5 1/2% Securities 3% — 88 1/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 4.
 DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s — 3 1/8
 " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s — 3 7/16
 " Fine Trade Bills 3 — 4 — 4 3/8
 Rentes 5 per cent — 23 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 5.
 Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14
 Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14
 Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5
 Bar gold forward Rs. 25/5
 Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/5
 Bar silver ready Rs. 80/3
 Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/3
 Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/12

London, Jan. 4.
 Bar gold ready s. 98-2
 Silver forward d. 33-3
 TONE OF SILVER—
 Bull American sold, Continent bought, market looks weak

MUCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Jan. 3.
 Business this week has been small. India and local bears are disposed to buy with very little offering. Price advanced to day at which market seems steady. Contributory factor is rise in and depreciation of sterling dollar exchange. In gold market, India has been good buyer. Most of their demand was directed towards Indian Government gold. However, orders were sent both for Darban and London gold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
 Bombay, Jan. 5.
 31 per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/14
 5 per cent Conversion Rs. 93
 5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
 5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96
 5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
 5 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
 5 per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4
 5 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
 6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
 6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
 6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1933 Rs. 106
 4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
 6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
 4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/4
 6 per cent Municipal due 1929-45 101
 4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/4

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 SIMLA, Jan. 6.
 The depression over east Punjab disappeared but conditions remain unsettled in the Central Provinces and Orissa.
 Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East of Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces and Punjab.
 A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir and south Hyderabad.
 The chief amounts are:—Sambalpur one inch, Angul one and a half, Chaibasa and Raureil a half, Roorkee one and a half, Mukteswar, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Dhanpur and Ambala one, Ludhiana three quarters, Raipur one, Chandra three quarters, Jagdalpur one and a half and Hanamkonda two.
 Forecast.—Extension in Assam and decrease in Punjab and west of United Provinces.

FARES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.
 The share market remained closed to-day.

SHIKAR IN MORVI.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE MORVI SEVA SAMAJ.

We have received the following from the Secretaries of the Morvi Seva Samaj:—
 Whereas we find that Mr. Ranchoddas V. Patwari, the Dewan of Morvi and Mr. Chandra Singh Sivasnghji Jadeja, a Bhayat have published letters in 'The Times of India' of 1st current and in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of 31st December last in connection with Shikar in Morvi and that these letters contain several mis-statements and are likely to cause serious misunderstanding regarding the honest constitutional and purely humanitarian activities of this Samaj, we take this opportunity of offering to the interested public a complete and straightforward explanation.
 There appeared in Gujarati a report of an appeal by the Prani Rakshak Sanstha of Rajkot on 25th November against the arrangements made for a Shikar in Morvi to entertain during Christmas some European Officers including Col. Wood and some Kathiawar Rulers. This was the first intimation the Morvians had of the Christmas programme of His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Morvi and the Nagar Seth and Mchajan of Morvi waited on His Highness on several occasions and appealed to him to stop the Shikar. Some Morvians from Bombay wrote private letters to His Highness imploring him to cancel the inhuman programme. By then we had already formed ourselves into an organisation and were awaiting the Royal reply either giving the lie direct to the disgusting rumour or graciously assuring his loyal people that their humanitarian and traditional sentiments would be respected. Under such circumstances, having received no reply from His Highness or any Official of the Morvi State we as staunch believers in the Ahimsa Doctrine to try our humble best to uphold the time honoured traditions of the State and to maintain the ancient privileges of our forefathers, were constrained to take the concerted action of a public appeal to His Highness against the barbarous killing of harmless animals. We most humbly yet emphatically pointed out that:
 1. The Shikar was against the religious ideals of an overwhelming majority of Morvi Citizens.
 2. That it was against the ancient traditions beginning with the Charter bestowed on Morvi people by Thakore Shri Jiyaji.
 3. That it was against the popular policy of the late Thakore Sahab.
 4. That it was a breach of the solemn pledge given by the present Thakore Sahab when he came to the Throne.
 5. That it was bound to spoil and estrange the relations of love and loyalty existing between the new Chief and the people.
 This being all that the Samaj has done except that we have sent to Morvi the first instalment of Rs. 2000 to be spent in charities, we are rather surprised to find that persons in the position of the Dewan and the Bhayats should insinuate that our activities are engineered by Jains and their confederates with a view to vilify His Highness, that we have told untruths regarding ancient traditions and recent history that we are really goading His Highness to do Shikar. The Bhayats, Garasias, and Rajputs go a step further and repudiating the doctrine of Ahimsa state that the religion of Rajputs to do Mrugaya and that our movement is an interference with their religious freedom. All our activities have not only been open and straightforward but marked with the greatest restraint and even the Dewan or the Bhayats dare not deny that there are amongst us members of families ancient and respected not only by Morvi but by the entire Kathiawar. Most of them are business men with but little time to spare and it is only their reverence for traditions, their loyalty to the throne, their belief in Ahimsa that made them participate also in this movement despite heavy pressure of work. We need hardly assure Mr. Patwari that the Morvi Seva Samaj is not a Sectarian Institution but is composed of members of all castes and creeds.
 Shri Shankaracharya Shri Gokulnathaji, The Shroff Mahajan and other revered personages and influential institutions have spontaneously supported our protests and it is a matter of some surprise to us that Mr. Patwari should think that we are irresponsible persons bent on mischievous propaganda.
 We most strongly object to the charge preferred both by the Dewan and Bhayats that we have persistently vilified His Highness. We challenge them to prove their statement from any writing over our signature. We have never abused our Beloved King but on the contrary, though we could stand on the 12th given to our ancestors which absolutely forbids even the Ruler to indulge in Shikar, we showed our loyalty by an appeal. If our appeal to His Highness under such circumstances is vilification we would like to know in what category should be placed the petitions to the Agent to the Governor presented by Bhayats against the ruler for Giras, for mere land. But let that pass.
 Much is made of the absence of Col. Wood and the Bhayats are said to believe that our movement is started to hurt the feelings of Col. Wood. We would request the Girasias to explain to us the why and the how of this supposition. For wounding the feelings of Col. Wood is poor sport and can give no pleasure to us and we fail to see how we could hurt his sentiments as our relations are with our Ruler and not with the Agent to the Governor. At the same time shooting by Col. Wood or Mr. Owen Tudor is equally abhorrent to us as our fathers, on the 12th given to our ancestors which absolutely forbids even the Ruler to indulge in Shikar, we showed our loyalty by an appeal. If our appeal to His Highness under such circumstances is vilification we would like to know in what category should be placed the petitions to the Agent to the Governor presented by Bhayats against the ruler for Giras, for mere land. But let that pass.
 Much is made of the absence of Col. Wood and the Bhayats are said to believe that our movement is started to hurt the feelings of Col. Wood. We would request the Girasias to explain to us the why and the how of this supposition. For wounding the feelings of Col. Wood is poor sport and can give no pleasure to us and we fail to see how we could hurt his sentiments as our relations are with our Ruler and not with the Agent to the Governor. At the same time shooting by Col. Wood or Mr. Owen Tudor is equally abhorrent to us as our fathers, on the 12th given to our ancestors which absolutely forbids even the Ruler to indulge in Shikar, we showed our loyalty by an appeal. If our appeal to His Highness under such circumstances is vilification we would like to know in what category should be placed the petitions to the Agent to the Governor presented by Bhayats against the ruler for Giras, for mere land. But let that pass.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Jan. 4
 Total Actual Export — 5,000
 " Forwarded — 50,000
 " Imports — 140,000
 " Stock — 741,000
 Actual Weekly Sales — 19,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market is unsettled but there has been better cloth inquiry.
 Yarns:—Inopilar with limited trade.
 Water Twist 2/4.
 Printers Cloth 49/6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4.
 To-day's prices.
 Jan. — not received
 Mar. — 34.72-36
 May — 34.95-35
 July — 35.63-35

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 4.
 ROZARIO SANTA FE—22 1/2 lb. 3/8 42/3
 BARLETTA ROSCO—22 1/2 lb. 3/8 42/3
 AUSTRALIAN 1/2 Firm — 43/8
 KARACHI BARLEY J.F. — 32/—
 WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lb. C.I.F. J.F. — 43/—
 ROZARIO SANTA FE 64 lb. Jan. Paid. 43/8
 Australian Wheat Cargo Jan. Paid. 45/8
 West Australian Wheat Cargo Shipment to 15 Jan. Paid. 45 5/8

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine 217 1/2 January-February.
 Cottonseed Egyptian black 213 3/8 January Hull.
 Rapeseed Toria 213 7/8 Buyers January-February.
 Rapeseed Ferozepore 219 December-January.
 Castorseed Bombay 224 shipment to Hull 1st to 15th January.
 Cottonseed Bombay 210 1/8 middle January.
 Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude 242.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4 January.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

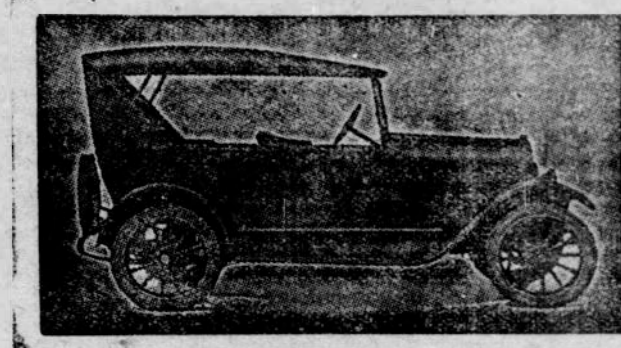
LONDON, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley 31 3/4.
 Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March shipment to Liverpool.
 Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 45 1/4 afloat.
 Gram Peas, Karachi 39 3/4 January shipment.
 Linseed Calcutta 222 3/8 afloat Hull.
 Linseed Bombay Bold 222 7/8 afloat Hull.
 Wheat, Cargo, Australian 45 3/4 loading.
 Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition
 Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.
 Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO."

Phone No. 1712.

MORVI HEIR APPARENT

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, Jan. 4.

A Durbar was held at Morvi on December 27th in celebration of the birthday of the heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Mahendrasinhji. Among the distinguished guests present were His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Palitana, Major Meek, Colonel Hootan, Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen besides a large number of the Morvi officers, Bhayats and Hindu and Muslim citizens.

The proceedings commenced with the benedictory hymns recited by Brahmins, followed by the presentation of nuzzers and the recital by poets of verses wishing long life, happiness and prosperity to His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Morvi and Kumar Shree Mahendrasinhji. His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Morvi next delivered an address welcoming the guests who has graced the auspicious occasion with their presence. The present was the first opportunity to welcome Mr. Tudor-Owen at Morvi as he could not come on the occasion of the investiture Durbar held in January last in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Tudor-Owen. It gave him most sincere satisfaction to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen and His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Palitana of whose kindness when he was staying at Palitana, the Thakore Sahab of Morvi cherished very pleasant recollections. Garlands were then distributed among all present and gifts were given to the poets who had composed verses on the occasion. The excellence of the arrangements to make the Durbar a success was mainly due to the untiring zeal of Mr. Parmanandbhai R. Patwari.

On the same evening a garden party was given in honour of the guests in the beautifully laid out Nuzzer Bag, and at night the poor were fed and grass given to cattle.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SECURITIES.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—"With the object of ascertaining the movement in the prices of securities as compared with the pre-war year, the Bombay Labour Office has prepared an index number showing the fluctuations in one hundred securities of which 93 are industrial shares and 7 fixed interest Government and Corporation Securities. It has not been found possible to include all the shares quoted on the Bombay Stock Exchange, but only the more important of those which were quoted in July 1914. The quotations for each share in the last week of July have been taken from 1914 to 1918 and the quotations in the last week of each month from July 1919 onwards. Details are given in the current issue of the Labour Gazette.

The shares and securities selected are divided into 8 groups (1) Government and Corporation Securities (7 securities), (2) Bank (6 shares), (3) Railway Companies (10 shares), (4) Cotton Mills (42 shares), (5) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies (8 shares), (6) Cement and Manganesee Companies (4 shares), (7) Electric Undertakings (2 shares) and (8) Miscellaneous Companies (21 shares).

The results show that the index number for Government and Corporation Securities fell to 58 in December 1920 but has been steadily improving since that date, in contrast with the general depreciation in the value of industrial shares which set in about the middle of the same year, and now stands at 71. The index number for the cotton mill group reached its highest point in April 1920 when it stood at 476, but it has now fallen to 216. The index number for industrial shares also reached its highest level at the same time when it stood at 338. The largest increase in any one group was in the case of Cement and Manganesee Companies, the index number for which stood at 62 in January 1920, but this has now fallen to the very low level of 131. The highest point reached by the general average of all shares and securities was in April 1920 when the index stood at 319 as compared with 156 to-day.

Money seems to be accumulating in the hands of the investor, says the Labour Gazette, and is being placed in fixed interest, and not in industrial securities. With the growth of confidence, however, and better trade, money will again flow into industrial investment, as experience, especially in Great Britain and the United States, tends to show."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. Lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "The Origin of the Alphabet and Numerals" etc. by Dr. R. N. Saha at 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Bombay Races, 7th Extra Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 7 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 16m.

Jan. 8 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.

Jan. 9 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.

Jan. 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 18m.

Jan. 11 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon: New Moon, January 6h. 17m. p.m. First quarter 14h. 41.14.5m. Full Moon 22h. 41.14.5m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 1h. 22.5m. a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Dalgona" which left London on the 22nd ultimo passed Suez on the morning of the 4th instant.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar F.S.Sc. (Lond) etc. has returned back from his holiday trip and resumed his work of Charitable Dispensaries from 1st instant as usual.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of December was 3920 out of which 779 were males 1711 were females and 1430 were children.

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of December 1923 Dr. J. P. Kikani treated 816 patients at the above dispensary of whom 321 were males; 223 females; 272 children. The daily average attendance at the said dispensary was 81. During the year under report ending 31st December 1923, 5962 patients were treated at the said dispensary of whom 2572 were males; 1657 females; 1733 children. Special female diseases are treated under the direct consultation of an obstetric specialist.

"POSITION OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY".

A PRIZE ESSAY.

The Kashi Vidyapith Vidyarthi Parishad has decided to hold an essay competition on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kashi Vidyapith which falls on the 5th February 1924. The subject for the essay is—"Position of Woman in Society."

The students of the National Schools and Colleges are requested to send in their essays to the undersigned not later than the 4th February 1924. The essay should cover at least ten pages foot size and should be written in Hindustani with Devanagari character. Suitable prizes will be awarded to the two best competitors.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF S. S. BENALI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A meeting of friends and well-wishers of the Sheth Sorabji Shapurji Bengali Girls' School Karwar was held in the school premises on the 6th ultimo to form a committee for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the school which completes fifty years of useful service in the cause of girl education.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye B.A., J.P., occupied the chair when an influential committee of management was formed with Hon. Sir G. K. Parikh as President and Miss Shirin D. Dallas, M.A., Sheth Ranchodas V. Mehta, Bai Meherbai H. P. Colah and Miss Shikhi P. Bajan as Secretaries. The Committee requests all contributors to send in their subscriptions to Bai Ratanbai Jhangirji, Sir Jagmohanlal Building, near Shankershet wadi, Thakurdwar, as early as possible.

TIRUPUR COTTON AREA.

A public meeting of the local cotton and kappas merchants, factory owners and ryots was held on the 31st ultimo in the premises of Messrs. P. D. Asher & Co., to consider and discuss the merits and demerits of the report of the Cotton Committee appointed by Government to enquire about the Tirupur Cambodia cotton trade. Important portions of the Committee's report were read before the meeting. It was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting the Committee's findings were adverse to the interests of local merchants, factory owners, ryots and labourers.

It was also resolved that a working committee of 11 members with S. D. O. Asher as president and Messrs. K. C. M. Periasami Chettiar and K. R. Eswaramoorthy Gounder as secretaries, shall watch and take necessary action to safeguard local interest.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

There will be "Conversations" of the members of the Social Democratic Club to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Corner Hall of the R. L. Trust Hostel. All members are invited.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Society's Rooms, when a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on (1) The origin of the alphabet and numerals, (2) The discovery of a Georgian inscription at Benares, (3) The discovery of America by the Arabs—from the internal evidence of the Koran, will be given by Dr. R. N. Saha M.A.S.

BOMBAY, 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

WINNERS

KADIR HAJAZ (Rs. 84) SOME SURPRISE.

WILLIAM TELL, PERAMBULATOR, BELL METAL, DANZIG, KRUCNILL; Also—

15 PLACES 15

RACING EXPERT.

Write to Post Box 1669, EXETER.

LEE COMMISSION.

MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

EUROPEAN & INDIAN OFFICERS DIFER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

A majority of the witnesses examined by the Lee Commission to-day were heard in private. Those were Mr. Armitage, Inspector General of Police, Madras, Lt. Colonel T. H. Symons, Surgeon-General, Madras, and the spokesman of the Madras branch of the Indian Police Association. Those examined in public were the representatives of the Madras Committee of Indian Medical Officers and the witnesses on behalf of the Indian members of the Indian Medical Service.

In their statement, the European members strongly complained against men in the provincial service being largely promoted to the Imperial Service thus passing over such men who are waiting for vacancies in the Civil Department. The Association says cases have occurred where Indians who received temporary commissions during the war refused a permanent commission in the medical service and preferred to join the Provincial Service as Assistant Surgeons. The Association points out that the feeling that good work, as such, is not wanted and that rapid Indianisation rather than efficiency is the sole aim has created an atmosphere of deep concern amongst the present officers of the Service and is destroying the spirit and morale of the Service as a whole. This feeling has been more than justified by the way in which medical appointments have been made. The spaw of party politics since the department has been handed over to a minister who, whatever his own views may be, is forced by the clamour of his party to oppose the nominations of the Surgeon-General in favour of Indians when ever an important vacancy occurs.

The fact that vigorous protests have, in certain cases, prevented an injustice being done and that the final approval for such appointments rests with the Governor has not wholly sufficed to allay the anxieties of the Service.

The Association appreciates the difficulties of a Minister who is the servant of his party but urges that appointments in a scientific department must primarily depend upon professional and academic merit and not upon political patronage. Further evidence of the unhealthy influence of politics when applied to a scientific department is the present tendency of subordinates to see the advantage by private and direct communication with the Minister on official subjects without the knowledge of their own immediate superiors. The Association opines that, if Indianisation of the Service is taken to mean provincialisation, in view of the large number of provincial service men coming into the Imperial Service, recruiting for the I.M.S. should cease and that in any case such a policy should not be carried out until the officers already recruited and who wish to join the civil department are absorbed. The remedy proposed by the Association is that posts should be reserved for the I.M.S. The post of the Director of Public Health should be retained and the Director and Assistant Director should be taken from the I.M.S. The Association further observes that, as the tendency to be guided by political expediency rather than by professional merit in making appointments must be a continual source of friction between a Minister and the officers of a transferred subject. All appointments reserved under Devolution Rule 12 be made by the Governor on the advice of the Surgeon-General.

The Association endorses the recommendation of the U. P. Branch for raising the status of the heads of the medical department to meet the difficulty of providing British officers with attendance by British doctors. A suggestion is made by British doctors that a British medical officer should be posted to a station in a group within easy reach of others by rail. To ensure special treatment for British officers, the Association urges that British medical officers must be retained in such proportion of the teaching appointments as will provide one expert and one under-study in each of the special subjects.

INDIAN OFFICERS' MEMORANDUM.

The Indian members of the Indian Medical Service have presented a separate memorandum because the European members did not consult them before drafting their reply on behalf of the members of the service thereby ignoring the existence of the Indian members. Contrary to the point of view, strongly put forward by the European members, the Indian members resent any suggestion of discrimination against provincial service men and urge that there should be no post to which a member of a provincial medical service could not aspire. The European officers coming to India should be prepared to submit to treatment by Indian doctors. They also oppose the proposals of the European officers regarding raising the status of the heads of the medical departments. They urge that the Civil and Military sides of I.M.S. should be separated—the military side to remain under the control of the Government of India as an All-India Service to be recruited by a competitive examination held in India, and the

Civil side to be entirely provincialised, remaining under the control of the Local Government. The salary should be Rs. 300-50-1,200, with permission to practise, with the efficiency bar at Rs. 800. British and Colonial recruitment should be stopped at once. No more European officers should be sent from the military to civil employ till 85 per cent. of the appointments reserved for the I.M.S. in the presidency had been filled by Indian members of the service, the remaining fifteen per cent. continuing to be filled by European members already in the service. They request that private practitioners should freely be utilised as honorary Surgeons and Physicians on the staff of hospitals maintained by the Government.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY URGED.

As regards the Army reserve, they hold that experience has proved that private practitioners could be depended upon in time of emergency. They propose reduction of the Europeans members of the Service in the presidency towns so that some of them might be posted to the districts where European doctors are particularly required. Among other matters they urge absolute equality of treatment to Indian members of the service and bringing all important medical institutions under the charge of the Indian Superintendents in the interests of economy. They are not in favour of increasing the pay and emoluments of the I.M.S. officers and grant of free passage to England. In their views, the head of the department of a transferred subject must be an Indian so that the Minister may be able to discharge his duty without obstruction from the head of the Department based on racial discrimination. They want all appointments to be made by the Minister in consultation with the Surgeon-General. They do not object to guarantees being given to European members. As regards pensions they support the European members' claim to retire on proportionate pension.

I. M. S. OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The police witnesses who were examined in camera were Messrs. Cunningham, Windle, Tottenham, and Green and Dewan Bahadur V. Venkoba Rao on behalf of the Indian Police Association, Madras, and Mr. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police, Madras. The next hearing was in public.

Lt.-Col. F. W. O. Brannard and Lt.-Col. S. A. Ruzsak represented the officers of the Indian Medical Service from whom the majority of Indian Officers dissented. Replying to Lord Lee, Col. Brannard admitted that the feeling among the Europeans for doctors was not so strong now as before and that the difficulty would be solved by giving the European officers expenses to cover travelling charges to secure the advice of a European medical officer. He said missionary doctors were not first class and railway doctors, though first class, were very busy. Mr. Basu asked the witness whether the dwindling of practice which had been complained of was not due to the fact that the medical profession had very much developed and the people now resorted to specialists rather than the I. M. S. who only possessed general knowledge all round. Witness admitted that was so but pointed out that their pay was based on the assumption that they have an income from practice. Mr. Basu remarked that the I. M. S. still had a fair practice. Mr. Basu further asked the witness whether he could quote instance to prove his allegation that Indians were given preference to Europeans under political influence. Witness replied that the Surgeon-General who would be examined after them in camera would give the necessary information.

Mr. Basu, thereupon, asked the witness whether, in the past, Indians had not been superseded by Europeans. Witness replied that efficiency was the determining factor. Mr. Basu declared that now that Indians had superseded a number of Europeans, it might as well be due to the greater efficiency of those Indians and that there might be as little political reason behind it as was behind the supersession by the Europeans of Indians. He added that the witness (Col. Brannard) himself superseded a senior Indian officer. The witness wished that personal matters be kept aside adding that the post to be filled was never given solely on the test of seniority.

Mr. Basu:—Would you object to the I. M. S. being Indianised?

Answer:—Not at all, so long as it is by competition.

Mr. Basu, referring to the witness' complaint that the Director of Public Health was not an I. M. S. officer, asked whether the witness contended that the I. M. S. alone could be efficient. His own experience was that other practitioners with lesser degrees proved more competent than the I. M. S. Why should there then be objection to the Director's post going outside the I. M. S. if a more efficient person was available? The witness did not agree.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah drew the witness' attention to their proposal that appointments in the Service shall hereafter be made by the Governor on the advice of the Surgeon-General or by the latter. He asked whether this would not mean ignoring the Minister thereby going against the very spirit of the Reform and the devotion rules made by the Secretary of State that such appointments shall be made by the Governor in consultation with the Minister in charge. The witness replied that he wanted the service to be entirely free from political considerations and that friction be avoided. Lord Lee asked what was the practice in England to which the witness replied that the Ministers in England sanctioned the appointments merely nominally.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah and Mr. Basu pointed out that the All India Service members in others services were also subordinate to the provincial service men holding higher appointments. Why should witness resent a similar practice in the case

of the I. M. S. The witness' answer was inaudible.

INDIAN OFFICERS IGNORED.

Mr. Samarth pointed out that Mr. Brannard had headed his memorandum as having been submitted by the officers of the medical service in Madras and asked whether the Indian members were consulted. The witness replied that the Surgeon-General called upon two or three members of the service in Madras to draw up the memorandum. Mr. Samarth asked whether any one of them was an Indian.

Answer:—No.

Mr. Samarth asked whether the witness would not agree to keeping the I. M. S. as a purely military service. The witness replied this would mean that no European recruit would come forward. They joined the I. M. S. because it included civil employment. Mr. Samarth suggested that the best course should then be to employ foreigners whether English, French, American or Japanese as specialists on the understanding that they would train Indian boys in their subjects. Mr. Samarth added that the present system of keeping the I. M. S. hampered Indian progress. The witness did not agree. Replying to another question witness asserted that the I. M. S. proved successful during the war as war reserve. Mr. Kaul suggested the appointment of honorary teachers in medical institutions as is the case in England. Witness pointed out the English practice and agreed that this system might be gradually introduced.

Lord Lee, addressing Dr. Rai who appeared on behalf of the Indian members of the I. M. S., remarked that their statement that the demands of the European members were absurd and ridiculous were unnecessary and were of the kind that made their proceedings more difficult than at present. How many Indian officers did Dr. Rai represent? asked Lord Lee. Dr. Rai replied that seven out of eight. This statement was disputed by Lt.-Col. S. A. Ruzsak, another Indian officer, who had given joint evidence with Col. Brannard. Dr. Rai replied that his memorandum had been signed by the seven members.

Mr. Basu said that the salaries of the I. M. S. officers had been considerably increased during the last two years.

Witness:—At least by fifty per cent. and that is more than sufficient. Further questioned witness replied that Indians had not been given equal treatment with the Europeans, that in the whole of India there were only one or two who had been given professional chairs in the Presidency Medical Colleges and those also on a temporary footing. Mr. Petrie asked whether the witness would change his view—that Indians would repudiate their liability when he told witness that many Indians had declared they would. Witness stuck to this opinion that they would not.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Symons, Surgeon-General, was next examined in camera.

GOVERNMENT TRADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think it may not be within the knowledge of an average Indian that the "Machinery of Government" as invented and manufactured by the might and main of the Anglo-Indian Civil Service contains nuts and bolts so screwed up in several places in that machinery that only the manufacturers and their patentees, but also their heirs, administrators and assigns can be allowed to run it with the greatest number of revolutions without any fear of its being depreciated. Sir, if I claim to have any knowledge of the working of this machinery I must be allowed to state that a department of Home Government which, in all essence, is supposed to offer help and advice to Indian traders can carry on trade itself with its head-quarters at High Commissioner's office in London. It has come to my knowledge that partly through the instrumentality of such semi-government institutions like the Sir J. J. School of Art and Jubilee Technical Institution and institutions of same description all over India, and partly through the instrumentality of Indian factors and Agents, the Government of India has long since been carrying on a trade in Indian arts and crafts! To a casual observer there may be nothing wrong in this policy of trading by the Government, but when I group together the vagaries with which this policy is surrounded, your readers will see that there is much in this policy which deserves to be condemned. It will be remembered that during that blackest period in the history of world's civilisation, (1914-1918) rules were framed and an act was passed prohibiting all import of Indian arts and crafts. Now when the war is over, instead of the old practice automatically working in the interests of Indian traders who have for generations past built, throughout Europe, a trade in Oriental wares, just see what happens. We find that the Government have their own department to trade in goods of the Oriental manufacture, and yet what is most deplorable is that "Business" is being done on most unbusiness-like principles. Articles are being sold at what are called competitive prices entailing a great loss upon the department concerned. I know for certain that certain lots of goods purchased by this department had to be disposed of in London at a price much less than their cost price. Though the department does not incur such overhead charges as rents, rates, wages and expenses on their trading, it is surprising that it should make any losses at all, which in all probability must be made good from the money paid to the Government by the Indian taxpayer.

It is essentially necessary for an Indian taxpayer to know what right the Government has to waste his money on a trading enterprise which does no credit to itself, but, on the other hand, is likely to kill a well-established Indian industry.

Sir, if the act is allowed to be out of the bag, we shall learn with no little amount of chagrin mixed with surprise that the said trading is now on an experimental stage, and that the obvious

object of this trading is to find a living for the Anglo-Indian officers of the Civil Service whose ambition, it appears, is to exploit the resources of this country after their retirement. It is an irony of fate that while in India they learn all about India at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, and on their return home they use that very knowledge against the Indians themselves. The uncalculated and unjustifiable competition as devised in their trade of Oriental wares, by the Government means in other words, a sure attempt to crush the Indian trade in those wares as established in Europe by Indians themselves for nearly a century. If the Government do not mean such an attempt, then it is for the Government to show why in their enthusiasm to create wider fields for trading, they have been slow to introduce new trades, or open up different and so far unexploited channels of trade. I would further wish to draw the attention of your readers to two more points which expose the present policy of Government trading. In the first place, it would be pertinent to note that while the poor Indian trader is allowed to be handicapped by the unfair Government trading, Colonial and Dominion traders in other parts of the British Empire have been left alone; not only this, but even when the Government have decided upon a policy of trade, it must be made distinctly clear that they have safely avoided to trade in cotton, seeds and other raw materials. And why? Simply because they know that not the Indian but the Anglo-Indian community in this country have a sort of vested interest in the trade of the said commodities.

In this connection, it would not be impertinent for me to show another aspect of the sheer waste of Indian taxpayer's money. As we all know, the Government of India are going to have an Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley. Now the contracted price of this pavilion is calculated at £53,000, but one should not be surprised to learn at a later date that the actual cost was over Rs. ten lakhs! And why this palatial structure which will have to be totally demolished six months after? I learn on good authority that for such a large pavilion, the Government could not procure a sufficiently large number of exhibits, and hence they had to fall back among others, upon Anglo-Indian steamship and railway companies! To fill a few more gaps, the Government put up their own stalls and are reported to have made large purchases themselves. And then think of pageants and Madras dancing girls to be exhibited in this Empire Exhibition!

Those who have the smallest glimmering of common sense ought to have known that there cannot have been any room at all for dancing girls and pageants in the industrial pavilion for India meant purely and simply for the exhibits of the indigenous Indian products and Indian arts and crafts.

This letter, long as it may appear, would yet remain incomplete if I were to close it without any reference to that heaven-born Civil Service which here, in this exhibition also seems to have preserved all its traditions. The public in this country would be interested to know that the posts of Secretary and assistant Secretary for the Indian industrial section of the Empire Exhibition which should have been really filled by those having an expert knowledge of Indian industries for exhibitional purposes have been filled by two retired officers of the Civil Service. One of these is a retired Judicial Commissioner of the United Provinces, and another a retired Police Commissioner of Bombay! No wonder the knowledge and functions of a judge as well as those of a police officer will help materially towards the organisation of Indian industries! And all this farce which the West will merrily play in the fair name of the East will cost in the shape of subscriptions alone £250,000 (approximately Rs. 40 lakhs) to be ultimately paid by the Indian taxpayer though at present coming through the Indian Government and the States.—Yours etc.

M. S. B.

Bombay, January 4.

M RATHI TRAINING CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.

The following is the programme of the Co-operative Training Class to be held in the Dandekar Hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, Edinborough Road, Parel, under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute from to-day (Monday):—

7-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Inaugural address and relation of Co-operation to the State by Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar C. S. Poonna.

8-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—History of co-operation abroad, by Mr. P. N. Varde, Secretary, Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

9-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—The Co-operative Act, Rules and Bye-laws, by Mr. D. A. Shah, Asst. Regr. C. S. Poonna.

10-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—The B. C. C. Institute its place in the movement, by Mr. G. K. Doodhar, Vice-President B. C. C. Institute, Bombay.

11-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Urban Credit Societies, by Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A., I.E.S.

12-1-1924 at 5-30 p.m.—Financial structure of the co-operative movement, by Mr. R. N. Mehta, Manager, Central Co-operative Bank.

13-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Depressed class societies, by Mr. S. K. Bole, President, Parel Branch of the B. C. C. Institute.

14-1-1924 at 5-30 p.m.—Mill hands societies, by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, Social Service League.

15-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Consumers' co-operation, by Mr. G. S. Deole, Servants of India Society.

16-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Cottage industries and co-operation, by Dr. B. P. Ambedkar.

17-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Labourers' Societies, by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law.

18-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Co-operative Housing, by Mr. E. S. S. Talwalkar, Hon. Secretary, Central Co-operative Institute.

19-1-1924 at 6-30 p.m.—Organisation, supervision and Audit of societies, by Mr. N. P. Zingrao, Asst. Regr. C. S. Poonna.

The classes are open to the public.

A LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.

On Sunday morning Mr. S. G. Almoula, Industrial Organizer, Co-operative Societies, delivered a lecture at the Old C.M.S. School, Proctor Road, before the Indian Christians and advised them to form a club or Society on co-operative lines for mutual benefit. He dwelt at length on the present economic condition of the city where everything was dear, whether grain, cloth or house rent and outlined the schemes whereby the people by mutual co-operation could live more happily and at less expense. He promised to go to any locality where he was called and inform the people on the details of forming co-operative clubs and societies.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The Poona Open Hockey Tournament, conducted under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, will be governed by the following rules:—

(1) The Tournament will be open to all teams belonging to sporting and educational institutions (military teams and players being excluded). (Members of the I. T. F. I. A. P. and Volunteer Corps will not be considered military under this rule.) But the Committee reserves the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. (2) The Tournament will commence on the 11th of January, 1924, and is expected to last for a week. (3) The matches will be played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds in Poona. (4) The matches will be played according to the rules of the Hockey Association, except when otherwise provided. The Tournament will be played on the knock-out system. (5) The winners of the finals will be the champion team for the year and will be awarded a shield called "The Meherdada Brothers Hockey Challenge Shield" which they will hold for a year. In addition a medal will be given away as a prize to each member of the champion team. The medal will be the sole property of the individual player. (6) All applications for entries should be forwarded to the Secretary on or before the 6th January, 1924, together with the entrance fee, which is Rs. 10 for each team. (7) The application for entry shall be accompanied by a list of 15 players from amongst whom a team of eleven shall be formed. (8) Lots will be drawn on the 7th January, 1924, at 7 p.m. The play will always commence at 4-30 p.m. but a grace of fifteen minutes will be allowed. Teams arriving after the time of grace will be disqualified for the discretion of the Committee. (9) All the members of a team must play in the same colours which should be adopted at the time of entry. (10) One player cannot play for two teams. (11) The play will last 50 minutes with an interval of 5 (extra) minutes. (12) The Committee reserves the right of altering the programme in case of necessity. (13) Competing teams must play on the dates and grounds fixed by the Committee and will be liable on their application to do so, to be disqualified at the discretion of the Committee. (14) Anything which is not provided for in the rules is left to the discretion of the Committee, whose decision in all matters connected with the Tournament will be final. N.B.—Secretaries of teams are requested to communicate their full addresses along with the entry.

RUGBY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Following are the results of Rugby football matches:—(Three) Pontypool nil, Bath six; Richmond six; Chesham ten, Yorkshire fifteen (played at Bradford); England twenty-eight, Rest eight (played at Twickenham); Match between Blackheath and London Scottish was not played owing to frost. Cardiff ten, Bristol nil; Mountain Ash three, Cross Keys three; Edinburgh Acad. six, Royal High School five; Edinburgh Institute nil, Glasgow High School thirty-eight; Edinburgh Wanderers five, Glasgow Acad. thirty; Gloucester fourteen, Old Blenheim five; Guy's Hospital twenty-four, Old Merchant Taylors five; Match between St. Barts Hospital and Harlequins was not played owing to frost; Walsingham twenty-three, Chorlton three; Leicester twenty-two, Portsmouth United Service five; Swansea nil, Llanelly three; London Welsh twelve, Coventry eleven; Plymouth three, Newport three; Rosely Park twelve, Old Leysians nil; Pil Harriers seventeen, Chatham United Service thirteen.—Renter.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 1923, was Rs. 2,00,000. To audit, including the sum of Rs. 63,000-14 brought forward amounts to Rs. 6,78,655-3-11. An interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1923, which absorbed Rs. 2,10,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1923, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (making in all 15 per cent. for the year) and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000 increasing that Fund to Rs. 7,95,000.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

TEN RUPEE CARD

3 WINS OUT OF 5, ONE

being PERAMBULATOR.

3 PLACE OUT OF 5,

RS. 50 WIN

2 Out of 3, the third being Footpad,

which placed

RS. 50 PLACE

QUINTUPLE.

3 OUT OF 5, MONEY 1 CK.

A good outsider in Rs. 50 win card for WEDNESDAY, and a PAYING Rs. 10 selection.

CARDS READY 11 A.M.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western

GANGADHAR & B. FRIENDS.
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay No. 4.
Importers and Suppliers of
Nelson's School Books
Collins' Gem & Chambers' Dictionaries.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

C. P. CEMENT
"Swastika" Brand
Is equal to the best
English Cements.
Selling Agents:
**Messrs. Shapoorji
Pallonji & Co.,**
10, Madewa Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Is a necessity and
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back
to you on maturity with
liberal bonus additions.
Write to—
**THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,**
47, Apollo St., Fort

**GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFE:—SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.**
SAFE:—372 Soaps were supplied to
the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Sav-
in's Banks and the order for them
was placed with Godrej after a
competitive test by fire held in
Calcutta by the Director-General
of Posts and Telegraphs.
**FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
FARLE, BOMBAY.**
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and
complete analysis of a cake of
Godrej soap sent to me by Mr. A.
B. Godrej, I am of opinion that
it is a high-grade article which
adapts to the full, all tests appli-
ed to it."—Major Dickinson, Che-
mical Analyst to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is
equal in covering and drying prop-
erties to best imported oils and
is cheaper by 20 percent.
**FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.
SURTJI MOHOLLA
DUNGAN ROAD, BOMBAY.**

"HUDSON- SUPER-SIX" MOTOR CARS

As you drive along the
Streets of Bombay which is
the car that at frequent
intervals flashes past and
compels your momentary
attention? Mark it the next
time and you will find it
is the

HUDSON-SUPER-SIX

If you are the fortunate
owner of one of these beauti-
ful Cars we need not sing
its praises to you as we are
sure you must be singing
its praises to all your
friends.

If you are contemplating
the purchase of a Hudson
ask the man who has one
of these cars and then make
sure that he is not exaggerat-
ing its merits by allowing
us to demonstrate the Car
to you, when you will your-
self join in the chorus.

SOLE AGENTS:—

**Bombay Cycle & Motor
Agency, Ltd.,**
16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—THE MALL, LAHORE.
Agencies at
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, ETC.
Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS", BOMBAY.
Phone: 20,483

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

I offer ELECTRIC MOTORS, Rectifiers,
Portable Instruments, Dynamoes, Ice cream
Freezer and Coffee Grinders etc., all AMERI-
CAN at cost-price. Goods worth Rs. 49,000.
Over 350 motors working in this country.

BABAN, GOKHALAY

Opera House, Tram terminus, Bombay, 4.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (My-
sore State) is the purest and strongest
iron yet made in India, because charcoal
is used as fuel. Apply **MYSORE IRON
WORKS** 4th floor, Navsari Buildings
Fort, Bombay.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO THE
VARIOUS HEADS OF THE DEPT. OF
P. W. D. STATES AND PATRONS.

MESSRS. SAJAN & CO.,

BOMBAY.

12, Green Street, FORT.

(Suppliers of Tiles, Marble and Metallic
Ceiling), offer their heartiest gratitude
for past year's patronage and hope the
same shall be continued for the New
Year which would bring peace and pros-
perity all round.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all
that is best in American Engine Manufacture.
There are many makes of American Engines
on the market, but only one that cannot be
beaten for sheer all round excellence, and
that is the "HERCULES," the most popular
Engine in America today.
Since from 14 to 2 H.P. in stock suitable for
Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills, Dyna-
mos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and
prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay
Presidency—

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.,

17-18 Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 788.

Telegrams NOXID.

DAVAR'S

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.)**
Expert preparations as for the last twenty-
two years, both personal and through post for
High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and
Secretarial appointments or practice.
The brilliant success including first place
in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's
Diploma Examination (G. D. A.) and prizes
secured in the London Chamber of Commerce
testify to the excellence of our training.
Special arrangements for specialized Banking
students reading for the Institute of Bank-
ers Diploma (C. A. I. B.). The ex-students
hold the highest positions in the Account-
ancy, Banking and Commercial World.
Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1924.

(666th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE REAL QUESTION.

Yesterday we received from the Asso-
ciated Press Correspondent, Delhi, the
following telegram:

"Swami Shradhanand in a statement to
the press says that his attention had
been drawn to a note published in the
"Servant" of Calcutta regarding a Fatwa
alleged to have been issued by Maulana
Abdul Bari of Farangimahal and which
was afterwards denied by the latter as a
forgery. The Fatwa referred to
asserted that those Mussalmans who
call Gandhi a Mahatma were kafirs.
The "Servant" in commenting on the
disclaimer of Maulana Abdul Bari identi-
fied it with a message which was sent
by Swamiji to the President of the
Cocanada Congress in which he drew
the attention of Maulana Mahomed Ali
to page 11 of a pamphlet published by
Maulana Abdul Bari, in which the latter
stated that apostates of Islam deserved
to be killed by Muhammadans and
those who convert them to other reli-
gions were enemies of Islam. This
pamphlet further stated that Islam could
make friends with snakes and scorpions
but not with those who convert apostates
of Islam to any other religion. Swamiji
states that this portion of the pamphlet
which had not been denied by the
author was taken by the "Servant" as
having been denied. Swamiji there-
fore once more draws the attention of
responsible Muslim leaders that state-
ments like this coming from religious
divines do no good to either community,
on the other hand they aggravate the
differences and widen the gulf between
the two communities."

The meaning of this mes-
sage is obscure to us. If
Swami Shradhanand is distressed be-
cause Maulana Abdul Bari or somebody
else has said that apostates from Islam
deserve to be killed by the Muhammad-
dians, then he is quarrelling with an
opinion every Muslim has a right to
hold. Whether it would not be a
crime for Muslims actually to kill them
is another matter altogether, and we
think it would. We think they might
be safely left to kill themselves in the
despair which is certain to take hold of

one who has deliberately left the Light
for darkness. It all depends on what
we mean by the words "Islam" and
Muslim. Al Islam means "the sur-
render," the great surrender of man's
will and purpose to the will and purpose
of Almighty God. It implies the
service of the will and purpose of God
in this world, which is the service of
mankind as a whole, irrespective of race
colour, speech or any shibboleth. The
Muslim is the man or woman who has
made, and daily makes, that great sur-
render and whose aim and purpose is the
good of all God's creatures. We think
that Swami Shradhanand himself would
agree that such a man or woman who
apostatised from such a faith and work-
ed for selfish, unjust aims, would deserve
to be killed by other Muslims more than
any snake or scorpion, and that those
who forced or tempted him or her to do
so would be worse than snakes and
scorpions (which are God's creatures
living their appointed life without free
will) in the sight of other Muslims.
The question which the Holy Prophet
asked of everyone was simply this: Are
you for the Kingdom of God on Earth
or are you only for your tribe or nation
or community to the detriment of all
the others for whom God cares equally,
for they are all His creatures? Those
who declared for the Kingdom of God,
whether they were Muminin (i.e. the
followers of the Prophet's
form of worship) or Yahud (Jews) or
Nasara (Christians) or Mush-
rikim (Polytheists) possessed the freedom
of the Kingdom. The malevolent and
fierce opponents only were the Kafirin;
and these, while they had power on the
side, did their utmost to force the Mus-
lims who fell into their hands to apos-
tatise by bribes, by torture and by every
kind of atrocity. That is the origin of
the Islamic law with regard to those
who seek to make apostates from among
the Muslims. It is the punishment of
those who seek to make deserters from
an army in the field, the army of the
Living God, engaged in fighting for the
liberation and the good of all mankind;
and the punishment of the willing apos-
tate (the unwilling was immune from
punishment) is the punishment of a de-
serter from an army in the field.
"But forgiveness would be better for you
if you did but know."

In the historic Muslim Empire which
was always subject to attacks by Chris-
tendom, the forcible conversion of a
Muslim to Christianity was punishable
by death. On the other hand the forcible
conversion of any Christian man, wo-
man or child, of all the millions who
were loyal subjects of the Muslim Em-
pire, by any Muslim or group of Muslims
was equally punishable by death, and
as a matter of fact was frequently so
punished, whereas we cannot recall a
single instance of the death penalty
being exacted in the former case,
perhaps because it was of very rare
occurrence. There was a time about
1820 when the whole Greek population
of the Island of Marmara expressed a
wish to become Mahomedan; the
Turkish Government refused to let
them because it
knew they only wanted to escape a cer-
tain tax! Real individual converts,
on the other hand, were always wel-
comed and received with honour. We
have never heard that the conversion of
apostates—i.e. persons who had already
apostatised from Al-Islam—to another
religion was ever considered a penal
offence, nor can we possibly regard the
wholesale "conversion" of people
who know nothing of the religion they
professed and nothing of the religion to
which they are "converted" as any-
thing more religious than the renaming
of a herd of cattle.

Now there is no parallel
between the relationship of the
different communities in the in-
dependent Muslim Empire and
the state of the different
communities in India to-day. But
there is a parallel between the state of
India to-day and the state of
Arabia when the Holy
Prophet was waging his great war
for Allah's Kingdom and Allah's Law
against men's kingdoms and men's laws.
The Holy Prophet stood against his
own community, because they did not
recognise the only way of progress for
mankind but went on worshipping false
tribal deities and pursuing petty tribal
aims. He even fought against his own
community in self-defence because
they strove to extirpate the new
religion and crush out the very idea of
Kingdom of God on Earth which
seemed to them to go against their selfish
interests. The question we would put
to Swami Shradhanand and every
Indian Muslim, every Hindu, every
Indian Christian, every Parsi, every Sikh,
is the same which the Holy Prophet put
to all the peoples of Arabia: "Are
you for the Kingdom of God on earth,
which includes all of us,
or are you only for your tribe or nation
or community?" The opponents of

God's Kingdom, and they only, are the
Kafirin.

A SNUB TO LORD READING.

At the Imperial Conference, the Duke
of Devonshire made it as clear as
crystal that the Kenya decision could
not be modified. And yet Dr. Sapru
and his Liberal colleagues continue to
cherish the delusion that a miracle will
be performed by the Committee.
Nothing, evidently, seems to shake their
pathetic faith in others while they
refuse to trust their own countrymen
by co-operating with them. Meanwhile
the Whites are making frantic efforts to
rush the passing of the Immigration
Bill. In his letter to the Colonial
Secretary, the Secretary of the Eastern
Africa Indian National Congress com-
plained: "I am to add that we have
already cabled to the Government of
India requesting them to expedite the
appointment of the said Committee and
we are surprised to note from your
letter dated the 27th ultimo that His
Grace the Duke Devonshire is not pre-
pared to postpone the implementing of
the decision, which my Committee have
no hesitation in stating is calculated to
seriously jeopardize the interests of
Indians and natives alike while it affords
an unfair, unjust and artificial pro-
tection to members of the European com-
munity." But that is not all. Lord
Delamere, the uncompromising oppo-
nent of Indian interests in Kenya and
the leader of the European community in
that Colony, has been insisting upon the
Kenya Government passing the Bill im-
mediately. The reason for this hurry is
obvious and it is that the new legisla-
tion is expressly designed to restrict the im-
migration into Kenya of His Majesty's
Indian subjects. Lord Delamere said in a
recent speech at Nakuru: "We have
accepted the White Paper and will stand
by it, but if the other side go back on it,
then we stand where we were. One
point in regard to this question is
whether the Immigration Bill is to be
passed at the same time as the Constitu-
tion of the Legislative Council Ordinance.
We had always insisted that
both bills should be passed together as
we feel that if Indians are to have votes,
then immigration must be controlled at
the same time." And now comes the
assurance of Sir Robert Coryndon to
the Kenya Legislature minus the Indian
members who have resigned that there
could be no question of modifying the
principles laid down in the White
Paper.

What then is the costly Com-
mittee of Dr. Sapru designed to achieve?
It will be evidently beyond the powers
of the Committee to undo what the
Kenya legislature will have done in re-
gard to Immigration. The Kenya Gov-
ernment has merely carried out the
instruction of the British Government to
stop Indian immigration entirely, thus
offering greater opportunities of ex-
ploitation and aggrandisement to the
European residents. As the Secretary
of the E. A. I. National Congress rightly
remarks: "The natives themselves,
owing to the past indifference of the
Government, are not available in large
numbers to work either as clerks or
artisans, so that any restriction that
may be placed on the immigration of
these classes of people at the present
juncture would not advance native
interests by an iota, and judging from
the action of the local Government De-
partments, notably the Uganda Railway,
who have during the past few months
dispensed with the services of a large
number of Indian clerks and artisans
after several years of meritorious service
and without assigning any reason what-
ever—and who have in most instances
replaced them by Europeans at much
higher rates of salary—my Committee
cannot help coming to the conclusion
that the sole aim and object of the pro-
posed Immigration Ordinance, is to
greatly restrict the number of Indians
coming into Kenya so as to provide
more opportunities of employment and
advancement to the members of the
European community, and this, as I
have already remarked, accounts for the
extraordinary anxiety of the leaders of
the European community to rush up the
passing of the said Bill." Lord Dela-
mere's speech at Nakuru points in the
same direction. He said "You have
seen the Draft Immigration and Em-
ployment Bill and the Amending Bill to
the Legislative Council Ordinance will
soon be before the country. One thing
I would like to say. I am sure there
is nothing in the White Paper which
prevents our attaining to the status of
Rhodesia in the future. It rests with
ourselves. We have to make and
increase our population and prove
we are capable of governing the other
peoples of the country—native affairs
would remain a subject reserved to the
Crown—and nothing can stop us. May
I say that General Smuts is also of this

opinion." "The Imperial Conference,"
Lord Delamere added, appears to have
confirmed the Kenya Settlement and I
am sure that it will be difficult for any
British Government to re-open it unless
we give them an opening." That is the
proud boast of the Kenya Whites who
have bullied the British Government
into taking the decision they have taken.
The Kenya settlement is, according to
them a settled fact and they are as sure
as the foresighted Indians that Dr.
Sapru's Committee will not unsettle it.
And the snub administered by the
Governor of Kenya to the "Viceroy of
India" that whatever "the full con-
sideration" he might give to the Immi-
gration Bill, the latter was sent to him
only "for perusal" is only a confirma-
tion of this fact. That a Governor of
a petty Colony should feel himself em-
boldened to say that a Bill has been sent
to the Viceroy of India merely for
perusal and that there could be no ques-
tion of modifying the principles laid
down in the White Paper, brings into
relief the humiliating position to which
Lord Reading has brought the country
as well as himself, not to speak of his
entourage, by his meek acquiescence in
the status of the head of a subordinate
department of the British Government.
As though one snub was not enough,
while Lord Reading is still busy appoint-
ing his Committee, the Governor of
Kenya has added another by rushing the
passage through all its stages in the
Legislative Council, of an outrageous
Franchise Bill which by carrying out
the decision of the White Paper and the
wish of Lord Delamere gives to the
White minority a dominant position in
the administration of the Colony which
the desire for pure exploitation alone
can explain. Thus is Mr. Winston
Churchill's dream of making Kenya "a
characteristically British Colony", and
relegating Indians to the inferior posi-
tion of second class citizenship being
realised. The menace can only be met
by the united determination of the
people of India immediately
to win Swaraj which alone
can guarantee just and equal treat-
ment of Indian nationals abroad.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar.

It was only last week that the Cocanada
Congress gave expression to the feeling
throughout the country by condemning the
continued incarceration of Mr. Vinayak Sa-
varkar. Maulana Mahomed Ali characterised
the treatment meted out to Mr. Vinayak
Savarkar, who had been compelled to under-
go another term of transportation after
one had expired, as vindictive and mali-
cious persecution. For several years public
opinion has demanded the release of Mr.
Vinayak Savarkar but what the Government
of Sir George Lloyd refused to do, the Gov-
ernment of Sir Leslie Wilson have done and
they deserve congratulation for this tardy
act of humanity and justice. We wish
their repatriation of past blunder had not
been deprived of some of
its grace by making the re-
lease a conditional one. The conditions are
that Mr. Vinayak Savarkar shall reside
in Ratnagiri District, and must not go be-
yond the limits of that district without the
permission of Government or, in case of
emergency, of the District Magistrate and
that he should not engage himself, publicly
or privately, in any manner of political ac-
tivities without the consent of Government
for a period of five years, such restriction
being renewable at the discretion of Govern-
ment at the expiry of the said term. The
restrictions are absolutely unjustified as
Mr. Savarkar has fully paid for his "crime"
by serving one full term of transportation
and, whatever the heinousness of a man's
crime, a double sentence of transportation
is monstrous and indefensible on any
grounds. Apart from this, knowing as the
Government do, the change in Mr. Savar-
kar's views, his offer of service during the
war and, above all, the statement which he
has himself, according to the Director of
Information, voluntarily made in which he
acknowledges that he had a fair trial and
just sentence, heartily abhors the methods of
violence resorted to in days gone by, feels him-
self in duty bound to uphold the Law and the
constitution to the best of his powers and
is willing to make the Reforms a success in
so far as he may be allowed to do in the
future—the conditions imposed can only
be ascribed to the familiar but senseless
bureaucratic habit of taking away with one
hand something of what is given by the
other.

His Excellency and Trades Unions.

We have received a letter from the Director
of Information asking us to correct "a
bad misprint in your report of His Excel-
lency's reply to the Trade Union Deputa-
tion.....I am afraid of Trades Unions" and
you emphasise this in a cross heading. If
you will refer to the original copy you
will see that what His Excellency said was:
"I am a friend of Trades Unions." Will
you please make the necessary correction
in your issue of Monday, preferably on
your editorial page? We had already
made the correction on private information,
in our issue of Sunday, accepting the sug-
gestion that the mistake was somehow ours.
We have since referred to the original copy
sent to us by the Director of Information
and we find that the mistake is in the copy
which he sent us with his
compliments. Being ever willing to
comply with the requests of the Director of
Information we hereby publish his correc-
tion on our editorial page.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

AN AMERICAN APPEAL.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland of New York, U.
S. A., whose letter I enclose for publica-
tion, is a Unitarian Minister who has all
his life been very much interested in India
and its problems. He has twice visited
India. When I established the "Indian
Home Rule League of America" in New
York in 1918, he was our principal support
and we elected him as the Vice-President
of our League. I think he must be much
over 70 now but he is always busy with
his pen and tongue, and a good part of his
time is spent for India and in India's in-
terest. He is the author of several good
books on religion and is considered to be
an authority on Unitarian principles and
doctrines. He has written a fine book on
Japan too.

An Important Duty Neglected.

I am sending this letter to you because it
raises a question of great importance viz.,
that of foreign propaganda. Mahatmaji
objected to any propaganda being done in
foreign countries in the name of the Con-
gress but he was not averse to the main-
tenance of Indian Information Bureaus in
the different capitals of the world. I
agree with him that to allow authorised
propaganda in the name of the Congress is
rather dangerous. We do not know what
may or may not be said in the name of
the Congress by our representatives ab-
road. It is difficult, nay almost impossi-
ble to spare a first class public man from India
to represent us in the U. S. A. or in Eng-
land or in any of the other great coun-
tries of the world and it involves great
risk to our reputation and to our work
in India, to be represented abroad by
third class men. At the same time I feel
that we are neglecting a very important
duty by neglecting foreign public
opinion altogether. Dr. Sunderland writes,
and I know it from other sources as well,
that the British are carrying on an active
propaganda which is anti-Indian of course,
in America; why in America alone, in all
the great countries of the world. It is a
part of their foreign policy. They want to
cause the public opinion of the world in
favour of British rule in India. They
justify the latter in the interests of
world-peace and world's trade. Imperialism
has always played that game, but the game
has been made absolutely essential by
modern conditions of life and trade. More-
over it is a part of Imperial game and
Imperial psychology to believe and to make
others believe that their rule is beneficial
to India as well as to the rest of the world.
This kind of foreign propaganda is by no
means confined to the British Government.
It is done and actively done by all Im-
perial Governments, British, French, Ita-
lian, German, Russian, Japanese, and even
American. They spend large sums of money
on this work, maintain regular paid lec-
turers and writers, and also their publicity
offices. Not only Imperial Governments but
even small and subject nations do the
same. I know it as fact because I have had
friendly relations with most of these or-
ganizations when I was in America. These
organizations, at least most of them, have
their offices and paid officers to carry on
their publicity and propaganda. They
issue pamphlets, books, magazines, weeklies
and some of them even dailies. The Turks,
the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Jews, the
Arabs, and the Koreans have all their
offices, their organizations and their organs.
The Indians, too, have their organizations
and offices but they are getting no help in
the matter from the mother country.

Indians in America.

The Indians in the U. S. A. may be
roughly divided into five classes:

- (a) The frankly open Revolutionaries.
- (b) Republicans but not revolutionaries.
- (c) Non-cooperators.
- (d) Moderates.
- (e) Pro-British.

The last are either in the pay of the
British, or subsidised by Missionary ag-
encies. The Moderates are mostly Theo-
crists. The rest are fairly active but most
of them have to earn their living. The
vast majority of them are either frankly
Revolutionaries or Republicans. Even the
Non-violent Non-cooperators are few in
number as compared with (a) and (b).
All the Indians have their American friends
and sympathisers and they get money-help
also from them. It is a matter of regret
that in the absence of accurate informa-
tion from India, some of them are the
means of circulating wrong information and
thus get discredited. I am of opinion that
it is most important for our cause that
we should keep the world informed of the
truth, and of true facts regarding the In-
dian situation and British rule in India.
It is not our object to malign the latter,
nor is it in our interest to let untrue
impressions about it spread and gain
ground. We take our stand on truth and
we want nothing but the truth to be spread.
I consider that those Indians who conscious-
ly or unconsciously give false information
about India are as harmful to our cause
as those pro-Britishers who carry on the
Imperial propaganda from the Imperial
point of view. To me it seems to be of
paramount interest that we should have
our own Information Bureaus in America,
Europe, Japan and China. The Congress
once resolved to do it and sanctioned some
money for the maintenance of our Informa-
tion Bureau in the U.S.A. I remember
to have sent a thousand dollars to New
York for the purpose, but nothing has been
done after that, mainly because we were too
busy at home but also because we were
not very much impressed with the person-
ality of the Indians doing that work there.

(Continued on page 9.)

IF LABOUR RULES.

"EXTREMIST DEMANDS" IN INDIA & EGYPT POSSIBLE

MR. GARVIN'S APPREHENSION

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer" reviewing the issues confronting the Cabinet, if Mr. MacDonald forms two administrations refers to India and Egypt, in which connection he is not free from apprehension, says that the attitude of the Socialist Government in its first months towards Britain's position in the East will go far to settle the opinion on the prospects of the new experiment. The mere existence of a Labour Cabinet will excite the native imagination everywhere and stimulate extremist demands. It has been seen what has happened to Russia and China, as the result of attempts to reach the millennium by a sudden and revolutionary change. There are possibilities in India with its many races, sects, castes, classes, religions and states of anarchy such as the world has not yet seen. On the contrary, if India is to advance towards full self-governing stability within the Empire the tempo of progress must be steady. We must not be stampeded into a surrender of that authority which has hitherto been the only real guarantee of safety. This immense problem may become acute any time under a Labour Ministry and may test them to the core.—Reuter.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NEW MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJNANDGAON, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has appointed Mr. S. M. Chitnavis and Syed Hifaz Ali to be Ministers.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NOMINATION OF NON-OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Governor has made the following nominations of non-officials to the Legislative Council:—Mr. H. David (Indian Christian) Babu Khem Chand (Depressed Classes), H. H. the Raja of Jehangirabad and H. H. the Raja Brij Narain of Padrauna. No nomination has yet been made of the Anglo-Indian representative although the Council sits on the 8th instant.

SIR LESLIE WILSON.

A FRIEND OF TRADE UNIONS.

As there was an unfortunate printer's mistake in the report published in our Saturday's issue of the concluding portion of the reply of his Excellency the Governor to the deputation of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, we give below the correct version:—

I have not yet had sufficient time in Bombay to study, as I should desire to study, the industrial situations; but it is obvious to me from the remarks made by Mr. Baptista in his presidential address, that Trades Unionism in Bombay, is in its infancy, for he has himself said that out of 350,000 workers in Bombay not even 35,000 are organised, and that the mill workers numbering 146,000 have only a couple of moribund unions of negligible membership.

I have had a considerable experience of Trades Unionism, and frankly I am a friend of Trades Unions, but of course it must be realised that the right to bargain on behalf of Trades Unions must rest on the representation of the great majority of those for whom Trades Unions have authority to speak. I should hesitate at the present moment to compare in any way this movement in the East with any similar movement in the West, for there are apparent difficulties here such as illiteracy and the migratory character of labour, which do not appertain in Europe.

I am quite convinced, however, that you realise (as I do) the vital importance in industry of capital and labour working together, and it is not possible for me to emphasise too strongly the difference which exists between a great Trades Union movement and the organisation of bodies of workers who might be used merely as Strike Committees: for Trades Unionism is, and ought to be, the medium by which genuine grievances can be redressed, and by means of which employers and employees work together for the benefit of each other.

Gentlemen, I can only repeat that it has been a pleasure to me to have seen you here to-day, and I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of meeting you.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

18591

AFGHAN SITUATION.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

"OBSERVER" URGES DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Discussing Afghanistan, the special correspondent of the "Observer" says that the old Frontier jealousies are once more blazing up. It is a mistake to think that the revolution has substantially changed the Russian preoccupation in Central Asia, and in the absence of a definite Anglo-Russian understanding on the Asiatic affairs, complications must necessarily arise. Russia has turned more than ever to the East and made enormous sacrifices to maintain her footing in the Eastern markets, notably in Persia and Turkestan. The maintenance of Afghanistan as a buffer State is every whit as important to Russia as it is to India. The condition of affairs makes it urgent that the Anglo-Russian relations should be placed on a proper diplomatic basis, as early as possible. One thing which will instantly silence the discussions among the ruling party in Russia and rally to Government the non-Bolshevik elements will be any British challenge to the status quo in Central Asia, and a rash move on the North West Frontier may effect that more rapidly than it is supposed, because the acuteness of suspicion on the other side is not realised.—Reuter.

SEINE FLOODS HAVOC.

THOUSANDS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—It is hoped that the flood has now reached its worst since the highest level has already been passed in the upper reaches of the Seine. Nevertheless the situation is still threatening as infiltration of water has started in many parts of the centre of the Capital remote from the river. The sensation of the day was the collapse of the wall separating Invalides Railway from the Seine. Water at Invalides station is ten feet deep, preventing resumption of traffic for at least several weeks. The inhabitants in the suburbs continue to leave their homes, but the waters rose rapidly last night marooning the populace. In the area which is now inaccessible women and children are visible on roofs signalling with handkerchiefs and clothing. Numerous works are closed throwing idle many thousands.—Reuter.

150 AKALIS ARRESTED.

SITUATION AT BHAI PERU GURUDWARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, January 5.

The situation at Gurudwara Bhai Peru continues to cause anxiety and it appears to have assumed a graver aspect. Akali Jathas have left from here and the latest information shows that the number of arrests has reached 150. It is understood that the S. G. P. C. has directed the Jathas to rally on the spot for the purposes of carrying on Satyagraha. The situation at Jaitu and Muktesar is still unchanged. Despite bad weather Jathas of 25 have left for Muktesar from Amritsar.

M. VENIZELOS

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Athens.—Amid enthusiastic scenes M. Venizelos was to-day elected President of the National Assembly.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RUSSIA

According to preliminary statistical information issued by the People's Commissariat for Labour for 52 towns in Russia including Petrograd and Moscow, the number of registered unemployed on May 1, 1923, was 443,904 (229,355 men and 213,649 women) as against 357,314 on April 1, representing an increase of 14.3 per cent. during April. During the same period the number of new unemployed registered was 183,898 (123,231 men and 60,664 women). The number of vacancies notified was 95,499, representing an average of 51.9 vacancies for every hundred unemployed—a decrease in comparison with March, when there were 64.9 vacancies for every hundred unemployed. The number of vacancies during April for every hundred males unemployed was 62.6 and for every hundred females 27.1.

HOURS OF WORK OF BANK EMPLOYEES

The International Labour Office has been advised that dating from July 23rd the hours of work of bank employees in Austria including overtime, have been limited to 56 in this week. The object of this measure is partly to prevent the evil effects of excessive working hours and partly to provide employment for a certain number of bank employees who were unemployed.

TOWARDS HOME RULE

SCOTTISH LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

NO DICTATION FROM ANY OTHER PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Addressing the annual conference of the Scottish Independent Labour Party at Edinburgh, Mr. William Martin, M. P., said the Labour Government would not tolerate dictation from any other party and would retain its independence and tackle its political programme with undiminished spirit. He emphasised that Labour was the strongest political party in Scotland. Therefore if they had Home Rule in Scotland the red flag of Socialism would already be flying over Parliament House. The Conference passed a resolution demanding the relief of distress in the West Highlands which the speakers described as a disgrace to a civilised nation adding that people refused to live on charity. A resolution was passed condemning the Government's failure to deal with unemployment, generally declaring that Government's ostracism of Russia had aggravated the unemployment problem.

The Conference demanded that Government should refrain from helping the French military machine in the Ruhr.—Reuter.

SHIKAR IN MORVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What are the pertinent points regarding this controversy? Let Mr. Patvari, the Dewan, answer these:—

- (1) Was not a Shikar arranged for the Christmas week?
 - (2) Were not tents pitched for the purpose for over two furlongs?
 - (3) Was not Col. Wood invited at the outset?
 - (4) Did he not decline the invitation after public opposition?
 - (5) Has not the Shikar taken place?
 - (6) Are Christian friends of the Thakore Sahab to be pleased and feted even by wounding the religious feelings of His Highness' subjects?
 - (7) Is it permissible for a Jain or Vaisnava to justify Shikar, all because some ex-Satrap had done it twenty years ago?
- Will Mr. Patvari answer these queries?—Yours, etc.,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR BHARUCHA'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is quite true that Mr. Bharucha's letter was written at my own premises, and at the expense of my own paper, pen and ink. I am sorry it was not read at the meeting, but he knows that I took the letter to the meeting, showed it to Mr. Joshi who read it. I kept it on the table for Mr. Jhabwalla, who was to read the letter as one of the promoters of the meeting. Mr. Jhabwalla was a little late in coming, and we were discussing the advisability of adjourning the meeting as Mr. Bharucha's handbills made so little impression on the mill operatives that scarcely 50 persons were present when Mr. Jhabwalla arrived. It was decided that we should begin the meeting as workers are usually late comers. This accounts for the omission to read the letter. Under the circumstances, knowing the facts as he does Mr. Bharucha is not fair to me in attributing the omission to the letter to any faintness of the impression made upon me by Mr. Bharucha's interview considering I took the trouble to take it to the meeting and show it to Mr. Joshi, the principal speaker on the occasion. It was found on the table and taken to Mr. Jhabwalla the next day by one of the workers.

Mr. Bharucha requested me not to let Mr. Jhabwalla introduce the lock-out of the Railway workshopmen into the meeting. I agreed that the lock-out had nothing to do with the contemplated strike of the mill workers. As a matter of fact Mr. Jhabwalla did not drag in the lock-out. But beyond this Mr. Bharucha never suggested that there should be no action taken or no resolution passed at the meeting beyond words, words and words of exhortation not to strike. I do not think mere words would have any effect. It was necessary to assure the workers that their case will be discussed with the millowners in order that justice might be done to them. Personally I am inclined to believe that the men have a legal claim to the bonus, and I do not intend forsaking the workers till I have taken a test case to Court and obtained a decision. So far as my recollection goes Mr. Bharucha never mentioned the handbill on the first day but brought a copy of the Bill the second day. I did not read it nor was it read to me as it was perfectly immaterial.—Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

COMBINATION AGAINST POINCARE.

FAILURE OF FINANCIAL AND FOREIGN POLICIES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—The French electoral period opens to-morrow with the election of one-third of the members of the Senate, in which little interest is shown except as a forecast which is really decisive of the elections in the Chamber in April. The chief significance lies in the fact that the parties on the Left have effected a combination which have found a new weapon of attack on the National bloc in the fall of the franc which they attribute to the failure of M. Poincare's financial and foreign policies. It is asserted that the French holders of francs are becoming uneasy and are selling francs and buying sterling. On the other hand, the fall is attributed to foreign speculators selling of francs to purchase dollars and it is even asserted in the "Petit Parisien" that the fall is due to the operation of foreign exchanges decided by the Congress of German bankers at Frankfurt in November.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET.

LATTER'S COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS IN PARIS TO BE CLOSED.

Paris.—According to newspapers the entire Soviet commercial organisations in Paris will be temporarily closed and transferred to London in the near future in consequence of the recent decision of the Seine Tribunal that goods nationalised by the Soviets belong in the eyes of French law to the original owners.—Reuter.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

The Eighteenth concert of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra took place at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday. It gave great pleasure to a large audience both by choice of music and its performance.

The Countess Anusca Tiracenci very kindly gave her services in the good cause, i.e. to aid the Symphony Orchestra Fund. Of her three solos, "Ritorna vincitor" (Aida), "Un bel di, vedremo" (Madame Butterfly) and "Aria di Margherita" by Boito, we preferred the last, because it displayed to perfection the crystalline purity of her voice and her dramatic power, yet was sung with pathos and a convincing simplicity. The accompaniment was graceful and was charmingly played by the Orchestra which must be congratulated on having the artistry to actually accompany and support the singer.

Mr. Daniel Ouderyvsky has a beautiful baritone voice, both powerful and sweet. This singing of "Eri tu" (Un Ballo in Maschera) was masterly and gained an enthusiastic encore. This second song "Aria" from "Benvenuto" was also encored.

The orchestral playing of the 2nd movement of Mendelssohn's being Symphony No. 4, was excellent being well balanced and dignified while the "Three Ballet Pieces of Lully and the Norwegian Dances 1 and 2 of Grieg were notable for dainty lightness and rhythm.

Next Sunday the Chamber Orchestra will perform in conjunction with Mons. and Madame Premaslar. We can prophesy another excellent entertainment.

THE LATE TOPIWALA'S CHARITIES.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL AT WALAVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTWADI, Jan. 1.

The late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwala of Bombay had made a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Savantwadi State for the establishment of an English school in the name of his esteemed wife Narmadabai at Walaval, his birth-place. He had also given funds to the State for the construction of a fine school-house. The building being complete, the Topiwala's son, Narayana Desai, performed the interesting ceremony of opening it on 31st December, 1923. Rao Bahadur Rane the Administrator, Savantwadi, with the Chief Police Officer and the Executive Engineer of the State had come to Walaval for the occasion. There was a large number of guests from Kudal, Malvan and other places. Rao Sahab R. G. Sabnis, Educational Inspector, Savantwadi, gave an account of the school from the beginning to the present time. The school maintains the first four English standards and the fifth standard is shortly to be added. The school is founded with the object of giving English education to the Marathas and other backward classes in Walaval and the surrounding villages. After the ceremony was performed, Mr. Narayana Desai made a short speech telling the people about the object of his father in establishing the institution. He thanked Rao Bahadur Rane and Rao Sahab Sabnis for the help they had taken in connection with the institution. The Administrator then addressed the meeting. Among other things he described the virtues and the high talent of the late Topiwala. Rao Bahadur A. S. Desai, Rao Bahadur Rane regretted very much that the Topiwala had gone away before the completion of the school upon which he had set his heart so much. The Administrator thanked Mr. Narayana Desai very much for his liberality in completing the charitable work started by his father at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Rao Bahadur Rane then garlanded Mr. Narayana Desai and the ceremony terminated with the usual distribution of namasapuri, etc.

The school building was tastefully decorated for the occasion and a band was in attendance.

MADRAS MINISTRY. COCANADA CONGRESS

RESIGNATION EN BLOC RUMOURED.

ANOTHER CENSURE MOTION?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

It is strongly rumoured that the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, has placed the resignation of himself and his colleagues before the Governor. The reason for this step is not known but it is guessed that the intervention of Lord Willingdon in the matter of the appointment of an Indian Principal to the Madras Medical College by the Minister in charge of the portfolio of Medicine (Education) has precipitated this action.

Another censure motion threatens the Ministers and I hear it is to be moved on behalf of the Independent Nationalists by a prominent member of that party. The motion, I hear, will direct its main attack on the whip issued by the Rajah of Panagal at the last vote of censure asking the nominated members to vote for Government of which, Sir Charles Todhunter, leader of the House, had no knowledge at the time. He denied in the Open Council that any whip had been issued by Government. This might have hastened the resignation if indeed, it is true that the Ministers have resigned. The circumstances give room for credence.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Liners "Orsova" from Australia and "China" from India experienced terrific weather in the Gulf of Lyons. Both were compelled to heave to for many hours. They were late in reaching Toulon and Marseilles respectively and a day late at Plymouth.—Reuter.

Crowds lined the streets to witness the impressive ceremony of the naval funeral of Grenan. In the course of the funeral oration the Minister of Marine declared the loss of the "Dixmude" would not check the progress of aerial navigation.—Reuter.

The Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Edgar sailed for Ceylon on Sunday.—Reuter.

TIMING OF GUJARAT MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to my previous letters published in your paper and in pursuance of the resolution passed at a public meeting held in Karachi and my subsequent correspondence with the Railway authorities on the subject of bringing the Gujarat mail to Bombay earlier than at present, I am now informed by the General Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I. Railway that the mail will be brought into Bombay at 8-30 from 1st March instead of 11 a.m. as at present. The following is the copy of his letter.

"With reference to para 2 of your letter dated 16th December 1923 I beg to inform you that it is proposed to bring the Up Gujarat Mail into Bombay at about 8-30 a.m. from 1st March 1924."

In connection with my suggestion to attach a through carriage from Hyderabad Sind for Kathiawar stations I am informed that the matter is receiving the attention of the Railway authorities.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Hon. Secretary,
Passengers & Traffic Relief Ass. Karachi.

(Continued from column 6.)

session of the Congress were fully reaffirmed. That was the most important feature. It proved that all Congressmen were agreed on the principles and policy of N. C. O. The only slight difference between the two wings of the Congress upto that time was with regard to details and methods of carrying out the policy. By adopting the resolution, known as the Das-Acharya compromise resolution, the Cocanada Congress upheld the policy and programme of Non-Cooperation and healed up the cleavage which arose since Gaya and over which full precious twelve months were wasted over fruitless controversy and useless wranglings. The message of the Cocanada Congress was therefore one of unity, harmony, work. By emphasising upon the constructive programme and devising practical means for cementing Hindu-Muslim unity the Cocanada Congress had given a definite lead to the country and infused new life and stimulus into the national struggle for Swaraj. Mr. Patel hoped the country would now enthusiastically respond to that message and earnestly take up the Bardoli Constructive programme and prepare fully for mass civil disobedience. He exhorted the people to give up indifference and lethargy which was temporarily due to disunity in Congress ranks. He emphasised upon their necessity of strengthening the Tilak Swaraj Fund, re-organisation of Congress Committees, enlisting Congress members and spreading the charkha and khaddar and concluded his impressive speech by appealing them to go "Back to Work" which was the epitome of the message of the Cocanada Congress.

Mr. Shrivats Chapsey also spoke and the gathering dispersed at about midnight.

ITS MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY.

"WORK, WORK, WORK."

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting was held last night at 8 p.m. at the Maraji Premji Wadi. Mr. B. N. Motiwala presiding. The speakers delivered the message of the Cocanada Congress and explained the various resolutions passed.

Mr. Ranchedas Gandhi said since the publication of the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee Congressmen all over India were divided into two camps over the Council-entry question. The Swarajists who strongly urged a change in the N. C. O. programme tried their best to carry the All-India Congress Committee at its various meetings to convert it to its views. The cleavage between them and those who stood firmly by the complete N. C. O. programme including triple boycott was daily growing. At the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, however, a compromise resolution was passed raising the ban over Council-entry which was subsequently endorsed by the Delhi Special Congress. After the elections were over the party known as the No-change Party modified their attitude and at the Cocanada Congress a resolution was passed after considerable deliberations reaffirming the resolutions passed at Calcutta, Nagpur Ahmedabad and Gaya and emphasising on the constructive programme sketched out by Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli before he was cast into prison.

Preceding the speaker said that the message of the Cocanada Congress was one of harmony, goodwill and unity. The emphasis on the constructive programme, spreading Khaddar, cementing Hindu-Muslim unity and carrying on the national programme to every hearth and home in the country were now the tasks before the country. He hoped that the people would take it up in right earnest and make the programme such a complete success that civil disobedience might be launched without delay. Because that alone would pave the way to Swaraj and effect the release of the greatest living man of the world now engaged in the Yeravda jail.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said that the Cocanada Congress under the presidency of Mahatma Mohandas was a remarkable chapter in the annals of the Indian history. The Das-Acharya resolution which was passed by an overwhelming majority closed the unfortunate chapter of division and disunity between the two sections of Non-Cooperators since the Gaya Congress. He explained in detail the implications of the resolution passed and emphasised that by endorsing the Delhi compromise the resolution by no means impaired the programme of triple boycott as passed by the previous sessions of the Congress. The resolution did not commit the Congress to the policy of Council-entry as advocated by the Congress. The triple boycott which was the crux of the N. C. O. programme had been reaffirmed and the Bardoli programme had been emphasised upon and presented before the country once again. Hindu-Muslim unity, without which Swaraj could never be won was considered by the Congress in all its aspects and an earnest effort had been made to cement it. He hoped that Bombay would take up earnestly the programme presented by the Cocanada Congress. He appealed to them to enlist as Congress members by paying four annas and make all the items of the constructive programme a complete success. Then they would be able to start civil disobedience on a determined scale and the example of Nagpur, Gurga-Bagh and Borsad had shown that it was no longer merely a pious idea but a stern reality.

"WORK, WORK, WORK."

Mr. V. J. Patel said, the message of the Cocanada Congress could be summed up in one word "Work, Work, Work." Mahatma Mohandas Ali, the president of the Congress very truly said that the key of the Yeravda Jail was with the people. If they wished they could take that very day release Mahatma Gandhi. He, therefore, wanted the people of India to give him that key so that he might open the Yeravda Jail and release Mahatma at once. Mr. Patel thought that that was the epitome of Mahatma Mohandas Ali's presidential address as also the whole proceedings of the Congress, which marked the opening of a new phase in the country's struggle for freedom.

Proceeding Mr. Patel said that since the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference held at Bijapur under the presidency of Sri. Rajagopalachariar the cry of "Back to Nagpur" was raised in some quarters. Lala Lajpat Rai at the Punjab Provincial Congress at Jaranwalla raised the cry of "Back to Bardoli." He then explained the meaning of the two "cries" and the implications of the compromise resolution passed at the Delhi Special Congress which lifted the ban on Council entry and allowed the Swaraj Party a free hand in the matter. He referred to the Conference of No-change leaders at Ahmedabad. He explained the creed of the Congress and emphasised that anybody subscribing to that creed had a right to be a member of the Congress irrespective of differences of opinion with regard to its programme. He said, even the Moderates could be Congressmen on their signing the Congress creed and paying the prescribed fee. Explaining the programme and policy of the Swaraj Party he emphasised that mass co-operation with the Council Chamber and paralysing the Government machinery. He claimed that it was perfectly consistent with the N. C. O. policy of the Congress. They must carry and practise non-cooperation into every nook and corner of the Bureaucracy and make it impossible to continue. That was the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party of the Congress.

Coming to the non-cooperation resolution of the Cocanada Congress he said that the principles and policy of the Congress as embodied by the Nagpur and subsequent

(Continued in column 5.)

COCANADA CONGRESS

FULL TEXT OF
RESOLUTIONS.TRIPLE BOYCOTT
REAFFIRMED.

The following is the full text of the resolutions adopted by the 38th Indian National Congress held at Cocanada under the presidency of Maulana Mahomed Ali:—

This Congress places on record its deep sense of loss at the demise of Sriji S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta, who had rendered invaluable services in the cause of the Country.

This Congress also records with grief the death of Sjt. Hardeo Narayan Singh and of Pandit Pratap Narayan Bajpeyi, who bravely suffered imprisonment imposed upon them and contracted serious illness during their incarceration and preferred death to release under dishonourable conditions.

(From the Chair.)
"Resolved that the Committee appointed by the Delhi session of the Congress do call for further opinion on the draft of and criticisms on the Indian National Pact and submit for further report by the 41st March, 1924, to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration and Sardar Amarsingh of Jhabal be included in the place of Sardar Mehtab Singh who is now in jail."

(Moved by: Pt. Motilal Nehru.)

(Seconded by: Srimati Sarojini Naidu.)

THE TRIPLE BOYCOTT.

This Congress reaffirms the Non-co-operation resolutions adopted at Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Gaya and Delhi.

Since doubts have been raised by reason of the Non-co-operation resolution adopted at Delhi with regard to Council-entry whether there has been any change in the policy of the Congress regarding the triple boycott, this Congress affirms that the principle and policy of that boycott remain unaltered.

This Congress further declares that the said principle and policy form the foundation of constructive work and appeals to the nation to carry out the programme of constructive work as adopted at Bardoli and prepare for the adoption of Civil Disobedience. This Congress calls upon every Provincial Congress Committee to take immediate steps in this behalf with a view to the speedy attainment of our goal.

Proposed by: Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar

Seconded by: Sjt. C. R. Das.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION.

This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of National Work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers, under the control and supervision of the All-India Congress Committee except as regards its internal management. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and accords it its full support.

SEPARATE CONGRESS DEPARTMENTS

Resolved that this Congress hereby calls upon its Working Committee to prepare and submit as early as date as possible to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration, a scheme of organisation of separate Congress Departments for more efficient, expeditiously and uninterrupted carrying out the various items of the programme of constructive work under its supervision and control.

That the Working Committee should also submit a scheme of National Service of paid workers who would carry out the work of the various departments and provide adequate and efficient Central and Provincial Secretariats and local office establishments. That this Congress authorises the A.I.C.C. to adopt these schemes with such modifications as it may deem necessary and to put them into force at the earliest possible date.

(From the Chair.)

KENYA.

"This Congress sends the greetings and sympathy of the Nation to the Indian Community in Kenya and while adhering to the opinion that unless Swaraj is won for India, the sufferings and grievances of Indians abroad cannot be properly remedied, it authorises Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. George Joseph to attend the forthcoming Indian Congress in Kenya and study the situation and advise the Indian Community there, as to what steps they should take in carrying on their struggle against the insults and injustices imposed upon them.

(From the Chair.)

CEYLON LABOURERS.

This Congress appoints a Committee consisting of Sjt. M. A. Arulanandam, A. V. Dias, Periasundaram and L. Muthukrishnan to investigate into the Conditions of life to which the South Indian Labourers in Ceylon are subjected and to make a report to the Working Committee.

(From the Chair.)

INDIANS ABROAD.

In view of the humiliating treatment accorded to Indian labourers in various parts of the British Empire, this Congress advises the people of India to consider the ques-

tion of stopping all kinds of emigration from India for labour purposes and calls upon the Working Committee to appoint a small Committee to examine the matter in all aspects and report to the All-India Congress Committee.

(From the Chair.)

AKALI STRUGGLE.

This Congress declares that the attack made by the Government on the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal is a direct challenge to the right of free association of all Indians for non-violent activities, and being convinced that the blow is aimed at all movements for freedom, resolves to stand by the Sikhs and calls upon Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsees and all people of India to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs in the present struggle, including assistance with men and money.

The Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf.

Proposed by: Srimati Sarojini Naidu (Bombay).

Seconded by: Dr. S. D. Kitchlew (Punjab.)

SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

Resolved that this Congress authorises the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to perform the duties of the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at the Delhi Session of the Congress, and further resolved that the Satyagraha Committee do henceforward cease to exist as a Separate Committee.

(From the Chair.)

SJT. VINAYAK DAMODAR SAVARKAR.
"This Congress condemns the continued incarceration of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, and expresses its sympathy with Dr. N. D. Savarkar and other members of his family.

(from the Chair.)

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR BOARD.

It is resolved that an All-India Khaddar Board be formed consisting of Sjt. Jannalal Bajaj (Chairman), Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Rev. Shaikur Jagjivan Jhaveri, Velji Nappu, Belgaum Wafar, Shaikur Ali and Shaikur Ali Banker (Secretary), with full power to organise and carry on Khaddar work throughout India under the general supervision of the All-India Congress Committee, and to raise funds (including loans) therefor in addition to the allotments that may be made from the General Funds. The Board shall hold office for three years, any vacancies to be filled in by the rest of the members. A report and statement of accounts shall be presented to the A.I.C.C. at its annual meeting and whenever else called for. The Board will act as Central Authority on behalf of the A.I.C.C. with regard to Khaddar work and in co-operation with Provincial Congress Committees. It will supervise and control the Khaddar Booshes established by Provincial Congress Committees and organise new ones in co-operation with the P.C.Cs. where they do not exist.

Proposed by: Maulana Shaikat Ali,

Seconded by: Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

Resolved that the following amendments to the constitution be adopted:—

Article II-(a) Instead of "during Christmas holidays" have "during the last week of December".

(b) This should read as follows:—

"An extraordinary session of the Congress shall be summoned by the All-India Congress Committee on the requisition of a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees or of its own motion, provided that in the latter case due notice has been given and the proposal is supported by two-thirds of the members present. The All-India Congress Committee shall determine the place where such session is to be held, and the articles of the constitution shall apply with such modifications as the All-India Congress Committee may consider necessary in respect of each such session.

Article III. This should read as follows:—

"The Indian National Congress organisation shall consist of the following:—
(a) The Indian National Congress,
(b) The All-India Congress Committee,
(c) Provincial Congress Committees,
(d) District Congress Committees,
(e) Sub-Divisional, Taluka or Tahsil, Firka or other Local Congress Committees.
(f) Such other Committees outside India as may from time to time be recognised by the Congress in this behalf.
(g) The Reception Committee of the Congress.

Note:—Provincial, District, Taluk, Tahsil or other conferences may be organised by the above Committees for educative and propaganda purposes.

Article V. Punjab and N. W. Frontier Provinces to be made into one Province. The number of Provinces to be changed accordingly. Delete the last paragraph beginning with "the existing Provincial Congress Committees" to end of article.

Article VI-(c) should read as follows:—
Each Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of representatives elected annually by the members of the Congress organisations in the Province in accordance with the rules made by the Provincial Congress Committee.

(d) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall submit an annual report of the Congress work in that province to the All-India Congress Committee before the 30th November.

(e) No person shall take part in elections to any Congress organisation who has not paid his subscription within a time fixed by the rules of the Provincial Congress Committee for the purpose.

Article VII. "Add. The year of the four annual membership shall be from January 1st to December 31st."

Article XVIII. Make the existing paragraph clause (a) and add:

(b) The accounts of the All-India Congress

THE EAST AND WEST.
NEWS BY MAIL.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Labour will not succeed for the same reason that the present Government crashed to ruin. Labour lacks the human material required for ruling in these stern times. If Mr. MacDonald need not only policies, but men. But the Liberals are perfectly right, in view of the overwhelming landslide, not to attempt for the present a Ministry and All the Talents which shall include the best brains of the nation. Tory Government has been made impossible by the King's violent Constitutional usage by sending for Mr. Asquith instead of the Leader of the Opposition. A New Election, apart from the fact that no one dares disgust the electorate by suggesting it, would settle nothing. The relative position of the Parties would be unchanged, certainly none of the three could possibly expect a majority. If Mr. MacDonald is content to bring in a reasonable and moderate programme for the relief of Unemployment, Agriculture and the Housing Shortage, he can count on Liberal support until the time when the weakness of his Cabinet lands in such a hopeless tangle at home and abroad that public opinion demands a Government formed from our leading statesmen, both Liberal and Tory, to put things right again. Not an atom of public opinion will be won by a true reading of the future. "The Outlook."

"QUARREL OVER THE CALIPHATE."

The decision of the Turkish Nationalists at Angora to divest the Sultan-Caliph of all power and make Turkey a Republic with Mustafa Kemal as President has speedily caused a public opinion demand for a Government formed from our leading statesmen, both Liberal and Tory, to put things right again. Not an atom of public opinion will be won by a true reading of the future. "The Outlook."

BRITISH ELECTION AND RUSSIA.

One inevitable result of the General Election, we are glad to think, will be the regularisation of full trading relations with Russia. "De jure" recognition has always been the policy of Labour; it figured prominently in the Liberal programme, and it is no secret that it will be welcomed by a great many Conservatives. To save the leader-writers of the "Morning Post" and that remarkably credulous gentleman, the Riga correspondent of the "Morning Post," from regret that the election campaign has buried the last rags of the Bolshevik bogey. The importance of recognition is that it will ensure with all trading relations to their suitability for political work. But Labour's trio for Miss Jewson has also done good service in the National Federation of Women Workers. They have all fairly won their places by hard work in a cause which others had dismissed as hopeless. "The New Statesman."

WOMEN M.P.'S.

We should like to congratulate Miss Margaret Bondfield and Miss Susan Lawrence on their election to Parliament. Both of them have a long and honourable record of service in the difficult work of organising underpaid women workers. These two, with the late Miss Mary Macarthur, were the real creators of the National Federation of Women Workers, now emerged in the General Workers' Union. In the years before and during the war they fought hard, and on the whole successfully, to raise the standards of pay and the status of the women employed in all manner of unskilled industries. When they began their work, the women in the cotton industry were almost the only section that were tolerably well organised. Trade Unionism was widely supposed to be impossible among the general body of women workers. They showed that it was not impossible, that it only required methods specially thought out to meet the needs and minds of the women. They have made Trade Unionism among women normal instead of exceptional. With their side understanding of the working woman's point of view, they are peculiarly suitable to represent her in Parliament. Too many of the other women M.P.'s are in Parliament for reasons which will not stand the test of suitability for political work. But Labour's trio for Miss Jewson has also done good service in the National Federation of Women Workers. They have all fairly won their places by hard work in a cause which others had dismissed as hopeless. "The New Statesman."

OUT GOING SECRETARIES.

This Congress places on record its grateful thanks for the valuable services rendered by the outgoing General Secretaries.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Resolved that the following office-bearers be appointed.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

TREASURERS.

Sjt. Velji Lakhamsi Nappu.
Sjt. Rev. Shankar Jagjivan Jhaveri.

AUDITORS.

Resolved that Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co., be appointed auditors for the year.

NEXT CONGRESS.

This Congress resolves that its next sessions be held in Karnatak.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

On Saturday night the Karlekar's Grand Circus presented an entirely new programme which will continue during this week. In all 21 items were staged which earned from the audience frequent outburst of applause. Some of the items were: The horizontal bars by the Malabar Trio were so full of thrills that they lifted the jaded lethargy of spectators into the seventh heaven of attention. The jumps from one horizontal bar to the other with not one but two somersaults simply amazed the audience and throws them into acute gasp of "Ahs" and "Ohs". While the feats on the bars were exciting some of the tricks and physical feats on Bamboo Balance and Stair Case Balancing Acts are so wonderful that they leave in vain for suitable superlatives. It literally knocks one's eyes out. The Mascot Dog during the few minutes of its share of the play remains the centre of attraction and earns an amount of applause for its stupendous intelligence. You ask some mathematical problems and to the amazement of all it will give the correct answer. For instance, you ask how much ten plus five would make and up the dog picks up from a maze of figures, figure fifteen and exhibits it between its teeth. How many days make a year and without any hesitation it would pick up a plate numbering 365 not off hand but from a number of plates by moving about round and round and finally picking up the right figure. Some men from the audience put the figures 8, 9 and 6 and asked the dog to add together and give the right number and it did all right to the amazement of all. The feats of Miss Adle and strong act of Elmo and Elma are a regular feast for the eyes and dwarf other achievements of its kind. Professor Shunker Rao when he starts before the ferocious lions and tigers and orders them to do things by only a word which the animals obey without a murmur throws the audience into a sort of amazement and wonder for his marvellous power over wild animals. It is unfortunate that the tent is too small for accommodating all who desire to see the grandeur of this circus but it is hoped the whole city would have an opportunity to see it before it bids adieu to the city.

CONGRESS WORK

IN 1923.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

NEW WORKING PROPOSALS.

The General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress have issued the following report for 1923:—

In compliance with Article XXIII of the Constitution of the Congress, we have much pleasure in presenting to the All-India Congress Committee the Report for the year 1923, with a full account of the funds received by us.

WORKING SECRETARIES.

The duties of the Working Secretary were carried on successively by Sjt. Rajendraprasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the first half of the year under report, whereafter they have been under the charge of Sjt. D. Gopalakrishnayya. This rapid succession of Working Secretaries resulted in a frequent journeying of the office hither and thither which entailed changes in staff and serious dislocation of office work, with added expense.

LOCATION AND STAFF OF OFFICE.

In view of the growth in importance and volume of Congress work, it is becoming imperatively necessary that the office should be placed on a soundly organised basis with adequate and competent staff. We accordingly submit the following proposals in connection therewith:

(a) The following staff for this office may be fixed:

Assistant Secretary	Rs. 200-300
(Vide A. I. C. C. Resolution No. 8 dated 38-12-1916).	
Additional Assistant Secretary	150-200
(Vide Working Committee Resolution No. 23 dated 28-5-1923).	
Stenotypists with knowledge of accounts	150
Accountant	75
Typist	75
Clerk	50
Three peons	45
Total	745

(b) A place may be fixed permanently for the office where a stationary Additional Assistant Secretary with a clerk may be placed in charge of the permanent Records, Library, any other property of the Congress, etc., while the chief Assistant Secretary with the other members of the staff may keep temporary office with the Working Secretary wherever he may happen to be.

STATEMENT OF WORK.

The work done during the year by the All-India Congress Committee and its executive, the Working Committee, will appear from the reports of their proceedings which were duly circulated among the members from time to time.

SPECIALISATION.

A glance at the statement will show that the nature and extent of development in Congress activities and the enormous output of work requires specialisation through departments to ensure greater attention and quicker disposal. This is being secured by creating departments and placing them in charge of members of the Working Committee. Khaddar department has been so far specialised, and National Education which promises to occupy largely the attention of the nation in its constructive programme should follow suit. Any special undertakings for which the Congress accepts responsibility also need the undivided services of a member, as is illustrated in the case of Nagpur Satyagraha (report of which is awaited to be appended hereto).

DEVELOPMENT OF CABINET SYSTEM.

This specialisation marks the beginning of the development of the Cabinet System with its sense of collective responsibility which we had occasion to notice in a clear form at Bombay and partially at Nagpur All-India Congress Committee meetings. This demands the recognition that the members of the Working Committee ought to be whole-time workers and provision may perhaps have to be found soon to secure their services free of extra Congress duties.

The increase of earnestness on the part of Congress workers throughout the country has resulted incidentally in a number of election disputes. This is, of course, partly due to the growth of party system in Congress politics.

EXPERIENCE IN THE WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

These disputes are due also to certain defects, anomalies and anachronisms which have laid themselves bare in the course of the working of our constitution, to correct which, a Committee has been sitting whose report will be available on the table of the Subjects' Committee. We have acquired three years' experience in working the constitution, which can avail us to afford a sound and liberal interpretation thereof for the efficient conduct of our future work.

CONGRESS FINANCE.

It is to be regretted that almost every Provincial Congress Committee excused itself for one reason or other, its quota to the All-India organisation. Even the half delegation fees due to us from the Delhi Reception Committee were not forthcoming, while the Reception Committee of Nagpur has not favoured us yet with the balance due since 1920. In the case of Delhi, indeed, we were happy to escape the necessity of running ourselves the whole Congress, thanks to the generosity of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. On the other hand, some, nay almost all, Provincial Congress Committees are addressing themselves to us for relief, in some direction and preparing the country for the great path of Civil Disobedience which alone can lead us to Swaraj.

VINAYAK DAMODAR.

RELEASED ON SUNDAY
NOON.

POONA CITIZENS' ROUSING
WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 6.
Barrister Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was released this noon from the Yeravada Jail, as per the Bombay Government communiqué issued yesterday. He proceeded direct to Bombay on his way to Ratnagiri, with his wife by the afternoon express. The news of his release spread like wild fire, and hundreds of citizens and students profusely garlanded him at the Poona station, and gave him rousing cheers and a hearty send-off.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION
CONFERENCE

The Italian Government has requested the governments of the chief countries of emigration and immigration to send representatives to an international conference to take place in Rome during March this year. A large number of governments, including those of the United States, Brazil, the Argentine and the countries of immigration represented on the Rome permanent committee of countries of emigration have already decided to accept the invitation. At this conference, questions relating to emigration and immigration will be discussed by technical delegates from the countries most directly concerned.

The Italian Government point out that the International Labour Organization has already devoted attention to problems of emigration and immigration but that not all countries belong to the Organization and that its methods of working necessarily involve long and serious preparation, consequently leading to some delay in execution. The Italian Government considers therefore that the proposed conference may supply useful guidance for the international regulation of such problems.

The work of the conference will be technical not diplomatic. No collective agreement will be signed but the conference will be empowered to suggest principles for international conventions which the governments may consider desirable between their respective services. It will not take up questions coming within the competence of the internal legislation of the different states, but will examine, in particular, general principles and the best means of co-ordinating the emigration and immigration services of the different countries.

The International Labour Office is in negotiation with the Italian Government with a view to co-ordinating the initiative taken by the latter with the work undertaken by the Office in virtue of Part XIII of the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Office has been informed that the Italian Government intends to invite the Office to take part in the proposed conference.

Some provincial organisations, for instance, Ajmer and Sind, are threatening to cease existence. This is a state of things which should command the first and immediate attention of the incoming All-India Congress Committee. The funds that are available for general purposes before Committee at the present moment amount to no more than Rs. 25 thousand which would hardly suffice for running the office even for a year.

RELEASE OF LEADERS.

The year 1923 to the nation its beloved leaders, Lala Lajpat Rai, the Ali Brothers and others whose presence amidst us has given a fresh lease of life to the movement to continue its fearless march on the path of sacrifice kept green by the great campaigns of the Nagpur (Roll of Honour is to be laid on the table) and Akali Satyagraha. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the former was crowned with success and the latter is certain to repeat its glorious achievements of the Gurukul-Bagh days. The Congress has taken up the challenge of the Government to the right of free association of all Indians for non-violent activities. This requires solidarity in Congress ranks, which has been recently threatened by a recrudescence of Hindu-Muslim dissension, with its ugly and ominous manifestations at Multan, Salarnapur Ajmer, and other places in the North. The presence of leaders and the anxious attention bestowed by them upon the problem has had some soothing effect. But the trouble is still there, and requires to be eradicated by prompt and skilful handling of the situation.

NATIONAL PACT.

The Committee on the National Pact is to present its report to the Subjects Committee which, it is hoped, will settle the question and restore the original harmony amongst the various communities.

FLOOD AND FAMINE

The nation, despite the visitations of flood and famine and all the misery that followed in their wake, which particularly hit hard the provinces of Behar, Karantak, Andhra and Burma, has pulled itself up bravely and the Congress also had the honour of contributing its mite to the relief work that has been afoot.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Of the constructive programme inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, Khaddar (report of which is to be laid on the table) is the only item that has, to any appreciable extent, been attended to; and the other items have so far remained almost untouched, either owing to want of funds or to the distractions engendered by party dissensions and strife. It is hoped that the new Committee will address itself to providing facilities for inaugurating work in this direction and preparing the country for the great path of Civil Disobedience which alone can lead us to Swaraj.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR

RELEASED AT LAST!

THE CONDITIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay,

“The Government of Bombay have decided on the release of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and the following Government Resolution has been issued by the Home Department:—

“In exercise of the power conferred by Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor-in-Council hereby remits conditionally the unexpired portion of the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

2. The Order for the conditional release of the convict should be sent to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, who should take an agreement from the convict accepting the conditions specified in the Order and forward it to Government, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, with a report that the convict has been released in pursuance of the Order.”

THE CONDITIONS.

The conditions attached to the Order of release are these:—

(1) That the said Vinayak Damodar Savarkar will reside within the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council and within the Ratnagiri District within the said territories, and will not go beyond the limits of that district without the permission of Government, or in case of urgency of the District Magistrate.

(2) That he will not engage, publicly or privately, in any manner of political activities without the consent of Government for a period of five years, such restriction being renewable at the discretion of Government at the expiry of the said term.

Mr. Savarkar has already indicated his acceptance of these terms. He has also, though it was explained to him that it was in no way made a condition of his release, submitted the following statement:—

“I hereby acknowledge that I had a fair trial and justice. I heartily abhor methods of violence resorted to in days gone by and I feel myself duty bound to uphold Law and the constitution to the best of my powers and am willing to make the reform a success in so far as may be allowed to do so in future.”

INTERVIEWED BY BROTHER AND WIFE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 5.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar with his wife and family interviewed the latter in the Yeravda jail to-day. Mr. Vinayak's health is now much better, though he has lost nearly 5 lbs. His weight at present being 108 lbs. He is now given better diet according to medical advice. His general health has grown very weak and any slightest change in food climate, etc., causes harm to his physique. He was thankful to know about the Congress resolution regarding him.

NO FAITH IN WRECKING.

LADY EMILY LUTYENS ON INDIAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Lady Emily Lutyens, sister of Lord Lytton, arrived here to-day from Benares and proceeds to Adyar, Madras tomorrow. As a careful student of Indian politics and well-wisher of India she made some important statement to a representative of the “New Empire.” She said that the policy of simply wrecking the Government was one which was going to lead nowhere and was not a policy for statesmen. A united demand for constructive programme was more impressive to her. The Party which was always in opposition and yet refused to take responsibility when offered was in a weak position and could only do harm. In England there were many friends of India who were eagerly wanting to press forward her claim for Dominion Status and merely the wrecking tactics would weaken the position of all the people who wanted to bring about that status.

As regards Mr. C.R. Das' refusal to form a ministry she said that Mr. Das made a great mistake. After speaking of the organizations at work in England to further the cause of India she referred to the advantage of India if the Labour Government was formed in England. “I am quite sure,” said Lady Lutyens, “India will gain more from a Labour Government in England than from any other Party and I personally hope very much that the Labour Government will come into power for many reasons, but more specially because it will help the cause of India's freedom.”

MR. BRUCE ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

AUSTRALIA NOT A SUPPLIANT

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Bruce in a speech at Lincoln declared the Commonwealth meant to develop manufactures as well as the output of food-stuffs and raw materials. She was not here as a suppliant for trade relations in order to benefit herself to the detriment of Britain. She believed in tariffs and if she was unable to get a market in Britain she would have to get one elsewhere. She had already been approached by other countries for reciprocal treatment but hitherto had refused offers because they would be detrimental to Great Britain.—Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SWARAJ PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, January 5.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day, the election for members to the Standing Committee of the Council as well as the Public Accounts Committee was held. The Council also unanimously elected Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir as its Deputy President. Before the business of the Council began, the president referred to the services of Mr. Manohar Lal, late Deputy President, and personally thanked him for the assistance he received from him and he felt sure that the Council would wish him to convey to Mr. Manohar Lal, their thanks for the valuable services rendered by him.

Government's demands for supplementary grants left over from 2nd January were then discussed by the Council and voted upon. The motion of Sir John Maynard for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,78,100 in respect of administration of justice which was left over on Wednesday and which raised a lengthy debate on that date was carried by the Council to-day by 45 to 33 votes. Sir John Maynard then moved for another supplementary demand of Rs. 18,300 in respect of jails and convict settlements. Before discussing his motion, he made a few remarks and enlightened the members that the supplementary grants asked for were not new but only a reappropriation of money from one head to another which had already been granted in the budget. He then referred to the rejection of the grant by the Council on Wednesday in respect of excise moved by the Minister of Agriculture and in the members that if they disallowed further supplementary grants Government would not be able to spend money for the various necessary works and there would be very serious dislocation of business and many people would be put to difficulties. It would also embarrass the officers of Government. Sir John Maynard understood that there were some people who wanted to wreck the reformed Councils by forcing the Governor to resign.

He hoped there were no such members in the Council, but if there were any, then they, who were there to uphold the Reforms, should use all their powers and use all constitutional methods to carry on the work of the reformed Councils. He appealed to the members to stand by the Government, and not make the Governor to use his extraordinary powers which should be used only on occasions of emergency.

SWARAJISTS' OPPOSITION.

Doctor Gokal Chand Narang, a leading Swarajist member, then made a lengthy speech replying to the arguments of Sir John Maynard and said that the savings of money made by the departments belonged to the people and there was no justification for bringing forth, supplementary demands and reappropriating money from one head to another head when there was great need for economy in expenditure in all departments. In view of the deficit budget, members of the House had every right to reject one or all of the demands and they would commit no sin if they did so. They had come there to reform the Government and unless the Government was made to feel the pinch it would not learn to respect the feelings of the House. The spirit of the Reforms was that the people's voice should be supreme and not the voice of the executive. They would show by their actions that the people's voice had to be respected and they were perfectly entitled to reject the grants. The demand made by Sir John was unjustified as the jails could be run at a profit and not at a loss. He asked the House to carry out the reform of the finances of the province which were in a very bad state and requested the members to discuss the questions before the Council dispassionately.

EXECUTIVE POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government supporting the motion said that the speech made by Doctor Gokal Chand was so full of gross misapprehensions about the administration of the province that he could not allow it to go unnoticed. He pointed out that economy had been carried out in every department during the last session of the Council. Because they wanted to reappropriate money from one head to another that did not mean that Government did not want to economize. The J.S.I. department could not be run in profit and he characterized the statement of the previous speaker as irrelevant and pure moonshine. The member (Doctor Gokal Chand) utterly misunderstood the Finance Member. All that the latter said was that the house should not force Government to resort to extraordinary powers. It was within their power to reject the budget as it was in the power of the Governor to restore it. As both possessed this extraordinary power they should see that this power should not be used without due and just cause.

After some more speeches and after an amendment moved by Sardar Tara Singh had been lost, the motion of Sir John Maynard, when put to vote was carried without division.

The rest of the demands for supplementary grants were then voted upon by the Council without discussion or division and the Council then adjourned sine die.

THE PUNJAB SWARAJISTS.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENERAL SWARAJ COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council held to-day, the decisions arrived at Coochabada by the General Council of the Swaraj Party were discussed and it was resolved in regard Monday next a joint statement in regard to them on behalf of all the Swarajist Councillors of the Punjab. Meanwhile they have decided to stand for election to the Standing Committees of the Council and to take part in the proceedings of the Council as before.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

The time has now come when the matter should again be taken in hand by the Congress Executive. I hope the Nationalist Press will take up the matter and ventilate it properly.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S LETTER.

The following is Dr. Sunderland's letter referred to by Lala Lajpat Rai:—

423, West 120th Street,
New York, November 23, 1923.

Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai,

c/o "Bande Mataram," Lahore.

My Honoured and Dear Friend,

All your many friends here have thought of you often during your period in prison; sympathizing with you in your hardship and self-sacrifice and honouring your devotion and willingness to suffer in the cause of India. And now that you are free you greatly rejoice. We hope and trust and pray that you may be restored to health, so that you may be able again to take up your great work. You made a wide reading and lasting impression in this country; your personal influence will long continue. Your books, too, go on rendering their silent but important service to India. It would have been a great thing for India if you could have remained and continued your good work here by tongue and pen.

I carried on war monthly, “Young India,” as you know, until the end of 1920; then the money failed and there was nothing to do but to suspend it. The money that you left was conserved as carefully as possible, and thus by means of it and what we were able to raise in this country, we kept the office open and the office work going on in fairly good shape for another year—until the end of 1921 rendering service to the Indian cause which was of considerable value. But by that time our funds were so far gone that we could pay no one for service. Of course, this meant that, although we still retained the office at No. 1400, Broadway Street, we could not keep it open all the while. We had to depend upon volunteers. Those who served us as volunteers had employment elsewhere by means of which they were obliged to earn their living, and so they could not be at the office very regularly or spend much time there. This continued through 1922. The office was open usually about 3 hours a day. Indian papers were received and to some extent kept on file; two or three of the most important were sent to the Public Library; some were mailed to individuals; there was a little opportunity to read them there in the office but not much; mail for Indians was received and forwarded; to some extent information about India was furnished to the papers, and to individual enquirers; to some extent the office continued to serve as an Indian Headquarters—a place where the Indian students and others in New York could meet one another and get news from India; and to which persons arriving from India could come and get information and assistance. The volunteers temporarily in charge also rendered some excellent service in a number of cases by meeting young men arriving from India, at the Ellis Island, and assisting them to get through the difficulties which they encountered there.

This describes the situation up to the beginning of 1923, when the money which you left was all gone. We thought then that we must give up the office. But Mr. Saklatwalla continued to furnish 25 dollars a month, and so we arranged with Mr. T. H. K. Regmie to keep one room—the smaller one—at 1400, use it partly for an Indian office, and partly for his own private office where he could carry on a business by means of which he could support himself. This is the situation now, and it will remain the same until the end of this year, when Mr. Saklatwalla's donation is to stop, and when, I am afraid, the office will have to be given up entirely. Of course, it is a great misfortune not to have an Indian office here, and a vigorous propaganda work, such as was carried on when you were here. The central trouble is, there is no leader, no strong, influential, competent Indian, who can give his time and strength to the work, who can command the respect and attention of the American people, and who can organize and lead the movement; here—rallying around him the Indians who are in New York and the Americans who are sympathetic with India.

I hoped, when Mr. Syud Hussain came, that he could become such a leader and organizer. But the difficulty in his case is, that he is away so much. He has to support himself by lecturing, and this causes him to be absent from New York considerably more than half the time, and we can never know beforehand when his lecture engagements will allow him to be here.

The fact that we have no efficient leader on the ground who can give his whole time to the work, and the further fact that we have no friends, make the future here look dark, I am sorry to say.

We have been hoping that the Indian Congress might see its way to undertake vigorous foreign propaganda, and raise a substantial sum for work in New York. With 10,000 rupees at work (I am afraid not much less than that would suffice) and a good strong leader here to devote himself wholly to the cause, a New York work would be carried on that would be of great service to India.

Mr. Hussain is rendering good service to India by his lectures and addresses, and to some extent by writing for the Press. He is popular and effective as a speaker.

A number of papers are serving India well. Of all “Unity,” Rev. John Haynes Holmes' paper published in Chicago, “The Nation,” the “World Tomorrow,” the “New Republic” are also helpful. Mr. Gandhi and his Non-co-operation movement have been written of widely, and to a rather surprising degree sympathetically. The British propaganda here is wide-spread and active; and yet, in spite of it, I feel sure that Indian cause—

her right to be free, and her fitness for freedom—is gaining in favour among the American people.

It is a great misfortune that “India,” the London weekly, had to be suspended. It was slowly getting into our libraries and reading-rooms. There ought to be published in London or New York, an able weekly or monthly, adopted for circulation in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, America, and wherever the English language is spoken—so able and strong as to command the attention of intelligent men everywhere—to put India's cause before the world far more widely and effectively than it has ever been done.

I don't see but that you will have to pray the good Lord to make you into two. One to serve India over there, just as you are doing; and one to live here, in New York, which is so rapidly becoming the central city of the world—and from this great centre send out your word of power in behalf of India's cause, around the world and to all nations. India's cause is the world's cause, and the world ought to know it.

I understand that your “Bande Mataram” has gone right on notwithstanding your imprisonment, and that your son Amrit is managing it. I am very glad you have such a son, of so much ability and so deeply interested in serving his country, to assist you. It was a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to form his acquaintance while he was in America. Please assure him of my very sincere regard.

Perhaps I ought to write just a word about myself. I am very well, and still carrying on my work as minister of the Unitarian Church in Paughkipsie. My interest and love for India do not abate, and I am constantly doing something in the way of writing articles and letters to papers about Indian matters. A year ago, Natesan of Madras asked me to send them matter for a book; which I promised to do, and have work well along. I have also done a good deal on a book on “British Rule in India from the side of the Indian people,” to be published by Huebsch; but my progress is slow because I have so many other duties, in connection with my Church, etc., etc. I may give up my church before long, and then I shall have more time.

I dream of coming to India again! but this may turn out only a dream!

Well, my dear and honored friend, I am making this letter too long. Pardon me. I understand that you have been at a sanitarium, in the hills. God grant that your health may become fully restored. India needs you, O, so much! Take care of yourself for her sake. Among my most cherished recollections are those connected with yourself, and your self-sacrificing and great work in New York. Good bye! God bless you, and give you health and strength.

Always sincerely,

Yours friend,

J. T. SUNDERLAND, (Dr.)

WHOLESALE PRICES RISING.

The Director of Information, Bombay,

writes:—

“Figures published in the current issue of the Labour Gazette show that in November, 1923, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay rose by 3 per cent., as compared with the previous month. The rise in the price of food articles was more than 2 per cent., and non-food articles more than 3 per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have risen by 5 per cent., the fall from the 12 monthly average of 1922 being nearly one per cent.

The wholesale index number stood at 184 in November and it has fallen 30 per cent. from the highest peak (263) reached in September 1918. The noticeable feature in the movement of prices during the month was the appreciable rise in the prices of most of the articles included in the index, especially in raw cotton and cotton piece-goods.

Wholesale prices in India stood at the same level in 1910 and 1913 and rose by 47 per cent. in 1914 as compared with these two years and by 113 per cent. in October 1923. The rise in Great Britain was greatest in May 1920, and the lowest point reached was in September 1922. The fall was 54 per cent. In the United States the highest point reached was in May 1920 and the lowest point reached was in June 1921. The fall in this case is nearly 47 per cent.

The Labour Office has worked out the effect of increased Customs duties on the wholesale prices index. The results show that the percentage increase for the average of the 12 months ending March 1922 was 2 per cent., for the 12 months ending March 1923, 3 per cent., for the six months ending March 1923, 3 per cent., and for the six months ending September 1923, 4 per cent. Owing, therefore, *ceteris paribus*, to increased Customs duties in 1921-22 the index number is higher by 2 per cent. than if no increase in duties had taken place; in the following year this increased to 3 per cent.; and in the present year the percentage is still greater, i.e., 4 per cent.”

THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. Soares, Dr. D'Silva and Francis Da Cunha, organized a dance which was held on Friday evening, as part of the New Year festivities. The decorations with festoons, bunting, etc., added much to the scene. It was a well-attended function and highly enjoyable. This occasion was availed of for the declaration of the results of the Annual Billiards Tournament. The cup was awarded to Mr. L. Baptista, and Mr. M. Alphonso secured the medal as the runner up, and a prize for his record break in the Tournament. Mrs. A. Mendoza distributed the prizes, and the dancing went on till the early hours of the dawn.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AT HYDERABAD.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 4.

Maulana Mahomed Ali and Party spent this morning in sight-seeing. The most interesting place visited was the historic Golkonda Fort. Though the fort is in ruins, it still presents a marvellous spectacle. As one ascends the easy but circuitous flight of steps one takes in the design of the Fort, which in those far-off stormy times, was intended by the Mogul Governor to be a military stronghold—self-contained for all its needs and capable of resisting the most determined onslaught from without. The fort itself is built on the summit of a hill, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country and there are still the ancient cannon, bearing the name of Aurangzeb and dating back to the times when he was military Governor of the South. Maulana Mahomed Ali was much interested in all that he saw here. Within the Fort walls are located some of the barracks for the Nizam's military forces, and the fort's outer walls are still intact and guarded. Admission to the public can always be had from the Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's forces but certain portions are however reserved and the public are excluded from these parts. There are still to be seen large stores of cannon-ball strewn about what must have formed once upon a time the magazine. On the top of the rising hill there is still intact what was once Aurangzeb's residence and this has been recently limewashed.

Just about this time delegates and visitors returning from Coochabada and other holiday makers are breaking journey at the Nizam's capital and the first object to be included in their itinerary is the Fort, which is easily accessible by tonga or motor car. During my brief stay, I saw some hundreds of people visit the place and cries of “Mahatma Gandhi-ji” and “Bande Mataram” rent the air as party after party greeted one another. What is even more interesting is that as a party of khadi clad visitors passed a Police patrol, the cry of “Mahatma Gandhi-ji” which the party uttered was taken up by the Police patrol. Hyderabad is not after all a sleepy hollow though by nature, she seemed to be intended to be one and she is being irresistibly drawn into the all-permeating national movement for emancipation.

In the noon Maulana Mahomed Ali visited the great Masjid which stands a little way off the Char Minar (the Four Towers). When the Maulana arrived shortly after the midday hour, the whole vast enclosure had been taken up by his enthusiastic co-religionists, old and young alike. Every nook and corner had been filled and the Maulana had to elbow through a thick crowd. After prayers in the vast hall, the Maulana was forced to take up his position on the pulpit whence the congregation could have a view of him. Thereafter he cheerfully submitted to the process of shaking hands with one and all and when he took leave of the congregation it was about 3 p.m. Outside the mosque, the road was thickly lined on both sides of the road with eager crowds. Hindus and Muslims and as he made his way through the serried ranks of the people, the Maulana cordially acknowledged their greetings. In the afternoon Maulana Mahomed Ali attended an open air meeting on the grounds of the Vivekavardhini Theatre. The members of the Hyderabad Seva Samiti were in charge of the arrangements and the meeting had been called under the auspices of the Hyderabad Hindu Sabha. About seventeen to eighteen thousand people had assembled notwithstanding short notice, in their multi-coloured attire and the commingling of the Khaddar cap and the red fez produced an excellent effect. The Maulana on arrival was received by prominent citizens and the assembled crowd accorded him a magnificent ovation. Mr. Vaman Naik, after garlanding the Maulana, welcomed him in a brief speech. Mr. Naik laid great stress on the services, sufferings and sacrifices of the Brothers and the brave B. Amma for the cause of the country and religion and wished them all long life. Even the word of the speech was punctuated with applause by the mobly crowd. The Maulana in reply, made a short but eloquent speech appealing to Hindus and Muslims to sink all their differences and strive for Unity. At night Maulana Mahomed Ali was entertained at dinner by Mr. Vaman Naik at his residence at Begumet. There was a large attendance of the Hindu and Muslim elite of Hyderabad. The dinner was a great success and it was worthy of note that one of the Hindu Swamis participated in the feast. The Maulana landed the Maulana on the occasion. The Maulana left the same night for Aurangabad and at the Secunderabad Station, a large assemblage of people was again present to take farewell of the distinguished visitor.

During the meeting that was held, it had been rumoured that H. E. H. the Nizam would be gracing the meeting with his presence, and the excellent police bundobast which had been made lent colour to the rumour. It was not merely idle gossip may be gathered from the fact that similar police bundobast is made usually when the Nizam is on an outing in the city. However the Nizam did not come, but the meeting did not suffer in any way and on the contrary served as a reminder that given a common object, Hindus and Muslims could assemble under one common banner regardless of their alleged differences and unite in the service of the country.

LABOUR DECISIONS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The International Labour Office has been officially notified of the ratification of the Convention of the International Labour Conferences:

The age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

The rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

The use of white lead in painting. The application of the weekly rest in industrial establishments.

INDIAN ART.

EXPLODED BELIEFS.

MR. LIONEL HEATH'S VIEWS.

The dogmatic or rather the purely polemic phase in Indian Art and art criticism is apparently melting away. Gradually, the vehemence and obstinacy of interested and crude partisanship is, it seems, being replaced by a spirit of honest enquiry and experiment. The change, if it can be noticed as such, is, no doubt, due to the various vigorous pushes the art movements in Europe and America are at present experiencing. But it is mainly due to the determination of an awakened spirit no longer apologetic. The art-urge in this country is already finding forms of expression which leave scarcely any scope for doubt or hesitation about its intrinsic merits or its distinctly assertive character. That is a stage when no true artist can stand unindifferent or aloof. That is a stage when no sensitive craftsman can remain unconscious of the magnitude of the affirmative revelation of Art. That is not the time when he can find contentment in convention or dogma and cynically disregard the clamour for new modes of expression.

LAHORE SCHOOL OF ART.

Mr. Lionel Heath, Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, has evidently no desire to stand aloof. Nor does he appear to be unconscious of the magnitude of the opportunity offered to him or of the revelations around him. He has been studying the conditions and has already formed several plans and schemes for reorganizing the School under his control. The School until recently concentrated its attention, naturally, on the training in, and development of, the art-crafts, that have made that part of the country famous. The School is faced with many problems, not the least of which is its almost continued neglect by the public. Lahore is, it would appear, more apathetic towards Art than even Bombay. The School has still to attract those who are willing and competent to take up Art seriously and as a career. Like all schools of art the Lahore School has to create both the demands and the supply. The demands being indiscriminate as well as uncertain. Mr. Heath believes he should regulate the supply carefully. But he also believes that if the supply reaches the quality he desires there can be little doubt about the demands for it. He is already busy with new arrangements in the School for the higher training in art, for painting and sculpture. He will keep the number of students for the new classes restricted at present. He will extend them gradually in the light of the public response and of the competency of the students he can attract. Mr. Lionel Heath does not want to stand aloof. He is ready to react to the new environment. He does not betray any attention to the belief that Indians are fit only for minor or decorative arts. “I have,” he told a representative of the “Chronicle” “faith in the undoubted artistic capacity of Indians.” “I am convinced,” he added, “that they can competently handle any artistic form or medium.” They will, naturally, have their own manner and technique of accomplishing their object. They will achieve it all the same. He is, obviously, sceptic about the prevalent preoccupation with “subjective” art. He believes that there is need for greater attention to technique as well as for observation and study of life and nature. If that is done the artists could proceed with their individual or distinct manner and forms of expression.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

Mr. Lionel Heath who had a good opportunity of witnessing the work by the students of the Bombay School of Art expressed his unqualified delight at everything he saw there. The Bombay School under the energetic and inspiring guidance of its Principal, Captain Gladstone Solomon, was, he felt sure, capable of developing possibilities, hitherto almost unknown, of artistic achievements that would soon place it in the first rank. He could already trace there the beginnings of those achievements. He agrees that closer contact between the different schools and artists from various provinces in the country would be of immense advantage to them.

TO SAVE THE AL-AKSA MOSQUE.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' DUTY.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Maulana Shaikat Ali wires:—

The Al-India Khilafat Conference at Coochabada passed a resolution appealing to Muslims, specially the Muslim Ruling Princes, Taluqdars, Zamindars and all others to contribute generously for the restoration of the sacred Al-Aksha Mosque in Jerusalem. The small sum needed should be subscribed by India alone. His Exalted Highness the Nizam is required to reconsider his donation of one lakh which is worthy neither of his noted generosity nor of the great cause. It is hoped that Her Highness the Begam Sahiba of Bhopal and Their Highnesses the Nawabs of Rampur, Junagad, Bhawalpur, Jaora, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Khairpur, Tonk and Malerkotla could easily subscribe twenty lakhs when the poor Muslims of India have already contributed fifty-six lakhs and henceforth will not shrink from any more financial assistance to the Islamic Cause.”

Windgate & Co.
Household
Furniture & Furnishings
Makers

Send for Novel Furniture Catalogue
Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

**WE ARE NOW
OPEN TO SERVE
YOU AT OUR
NEW PREMISES**

COME AND SEE
OUR LARGEST
STOCK OF MOTOR
ACCESSORIES

Selling everything at the
most competitive Prices.

THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Accessorymen,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive."

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes



At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.



MANGO PULP.
A delicious Indian fruit Pulp of
great food-value and highest
Purity.
The only perfect substitute for
the fresh ripe graft Mango on
the World's market.
REFUSE ALL IMITATION
WHOLE SALE.
Patell Limited
151, Chukla St. Bombay, 3.

JUST RECEIVED--A FRESH STOCK.

A limited Stock Specially made for the Season.

PURE WOOLLEN Punjab Mail, Size, 102 x 54 Rs. 7-4-0 each.
RUGS. Punjab Express, 84 x 54 Rs. 6-15-0
In Twelve attractive designs.

WINTER SHIRTS. Made out from durable Stuff.
Rs. 1/14/- each, Rs. 2/12 a dozen.

WOOLLEN BANIANs.—Rs. 2/- to 3/- each.
Shop soiled and Slightly damaged—
Children's and Gents'

MANGO PULP.—Each Tin -/14/6, Dozen, Rs. 10/8, Case
Rs. 60/-

Mofussil Orders accompanied with 20% advance
promptly executed—Stock is limited. Come and see
or write at once. Only To—

**THE BOMBAY SWADESHI
CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.**

Times Building, Fort.—Carnac Rd. Narsimha Mansion
Mangaldas Market, Girgaon. BOMBAY.
Mofussil Branches—POONA City. Camp, and Cochin.

DOUBTS SET AT REST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Mr. Mahomed Ali's presidential address has come at a time when the Indian nation was tearing itself asunder by dissensions, real and imaginary. It is an irony of fate that after the most fruitful and momentous year, namely 1921, 1922 should have seen doubts and difficulties cropping up and the two great communities like Hindus and Muslims should have misunderstood one another and given vent to so much heart-burning. Unfortunately, movements like "Sangatan", "Suddhi", "Cow slaughter" assumed a meaning so full of doubts and pregnant with evil bodings that the cordial co-operation between the two communities became a matter of grave misgivings, but Mr. Mahomed Ali's address has come as an unexpected shower upon the parched unity of the day. And after all what are these dissensions? Mr. Mahomed Ali calls them "Contentiously petty" and they appear to be so when the nation is in a death grip struggle with a power that has immense artillery of resources at its back. The exercise of one's legitimate rights—without giving offence to one's neighbour who may disagree thereon, is the gist of toleration. As an American declared to a fellow countryman "I strongly disagree with every word you say but I shall fight, Sir, to the last drop of my blood for maintaining your right to say it". As for cow-killing, the Maulana's sweet reasonableness cannot be praised too lavishly. He has called upon his co-religionists to respect the sentiments of the Hindus in that respect. I am told by a learned Moulvi who is the translator of the Kur'an in Marathi and who has studied the Hindu Scriptures in a sympathetic spirit that the proportion of beef consumed by the Muslims is contemptibly low to the proportion consumed by Europeans and Foreign armies in India. Why should the Hindu fight with his Muslim brother and shamefully fail to compel Foreign "whites" to give up beef? Let the Hindus raise the banner of prohibition against the beef consuming whites and prove their sincerity? As for communal disturbances and affrays, more often than not it is the rowdy element "of India's population" which is to be blamed. And such an element exists in all societies.

SANGATAN AND SUDDHI.
These movements have done more than anything else to shake the foundation of unity, although more is due to the inopportune time that they have taken birth, and the fury and rapidity with which they have taken shape. The Maulana has however sympathetically reviewed them and that too in a light that should serve as an eye-opener to those Muslims who have lost their balance of judgment as well as those Hindus who have entirely miscalculated the spirit underlying them. "If they (Hindus)" says Mr. Mahomed Ali, "think that they need the Sangatan, they should be allowed perfectly freehand in the matter. Let us befriend the suppressed classes for their own injured sake and not for the sake of injuring others or avenging our own injuries." "The increased interest in physical culture is all to the good and if feebleness and cowardice can be removed from any section of the Indian people there is cause for joy". As

for Suddhi, both communities must be free to preach as well as practice tenets of their respective faiths. "The Christian Missionary is already busy with them, but no one quarrels with him. If the Hindus will not absorb the suppressed classes into their own Society, others will and must and then the orthodox Hindu will cease to treat them as untouchables", says Mr. Mahomed Ali.

SWARAJ.

"Swaraj or Surraj is the raj of all", the Maulana says, "it belongs neither to Muslims alone or Hindus exclusively. No Foreigners then, even Muslim Foreigners, will dare touch the Indian coast to drive the Indian nation to slavery again. "We shall certainly be ready to meet all comers and it will be no easy matter to snatch away freedom from the hands that have succeeded in winning it back after a century and a half of slavery." As for myself Mr. Mahomed Ali adds in his matchless vigour, "If India ever needs a humble soldier to resist an aggressor, be he the Muslim or non-Muslim, your comrade whom you have called out of the ranks will gladly fill his place in the ranks. He certainly will be no deserter". As for the begy of Afghanistan, he says, "Afghanistan is enough to keep the Amir and his Government fully occupied without the additional worry of the problem of how a Kabul Pony can swallow an Indian Elephant". Thus Mr. Mahomed Ali in his forceful manner dispels doubts and misgivings in the hearts of his countrymen—either Muslim or Hindu and sums up his plea for just and equitable settlement of those harassing questions by arguments—poignant in their appeal and unmistakable in force and sympathy. He says "One thing is certain and it is this, that neither can the Hindus exterminate the Muslims today nor can the Muslims get rid of the Hindus. If the Hindus entertain any such designs they must know that they lost their opportunity when Mahomed bin Qasim landed on the soil of Sindh twelve hundred years ago. Then the Muslims were few, and to-day they number more than seventy millions. And if the Muslims entertain similar notions they too have lost their opportunity. They should have wiped out the whole breed of Hindus when they ruled from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Karachi to Chittagong and as the Persian proverb says, the blow that is recalled after the fight must be struck on one's own jaw. If they cannot get rid of one another, the only thing to do is to settle down to co-operate with one another, and while the Muslims must remove all doubts from the Hindu mind about their desire for Swaraj for its own sake and their readiness to resist all Foreign aggression, the Hindus must similarly remove from the Muslim mind all apprehensions that the Hindu majority is synonymous with Muslim servitude". And I cannot resist the temptation of quoting one more passage from his address which dispels the doubt that may linger in anyone's mind as to commonness of purpose of both the communities. Mr. Mahomed Ali says "as for myself, I am willing to exchange my present servitude for another in which my Hindu fellow countryman would be the slave-driver instead of the Foreign master of my destiny, for by this exchange I would at least prevent the enslavement of 250 millions of my co-religionists whose slavery is only another name for the continued existence of European Imperialism." Yours, etc.

MINOCHER MANEKJI MADON.

Calcutta, January 5.—Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and seven thirty-second pence and demand one shilling five and one-fourth pence.
News has been received that the main block of Nedou's Hotel at Srinagar, Kashmir, has been burnt down. The cause of the fire is not known.



THE SAD EYE.

That goes with Bloodlessness is a sure sign of thinness and weakness. Anemic girls and women have dull, heavy eyes, with dark lines underneath; the eyelids, if pulled down, look pale and bloodshot inside.

This is not all. Anemia works havoc all through the system: girls grow painfully weak and irritable; they are breathless and incapable of much exertion, while older women who are anemic complain of being "never really well."

There is only one way to brighter, better health for pale, pining women; that way is to invigorate the feeble body with New Blood—the rich, healthy blood that imparts strength, cleanses the system of all impurities and restores beauty, with the bright eyes and red lips of perfect health.

Thousands of girls and women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create this rich blood of health, and so restore strength more surely than any other medicine. That is why so many, now happy and well, recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sisters.

Not only Anemia, but Indigestion, Pelvic Pain, Skin Disorders, Rheumatism, General Weakness and the many other disorders that arise from Impure Blood and Weak Nerves, have been cured in countless cases in both sexes by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sold by dealers at Rs. 2 a bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 11. Never accept "something else"; study your health and insist on having what you ask for.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

"UNTOUCHABLES" IN CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

The following is the text of some of the important resolutions passed by the anti-Untouchability Conference, fourth session, held at Poona, on 29th and 30th December last:—

(1) Resolved that this Conference reaffirms its humble but firm loyalty to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V and Her Majesty Queen Empress Mary and prays for long life to them and increasing prosperity to the British Empire. It further prays that the emancipation of the untouchable classes in India by the extension of equal rights of citizenship to them may prove an addition to the achievements of the British Rule in India.

(2) Resolved that this Conference is of opinion that the designation "untouchable" and "Depressed" in use at present in reference to the classes for which they are employed carry a sense of humiliation and recommends that the term "Adi-Hindu" should be substituted in their place on all occasions in Government and private correspondence.

(3) Resolved that this Conference congratulates H. H. Rajaram Maharaj Chhatrapati of Kolhapur upon his declared determination to follow in the footsteps of his revered father in the matter of the uplift of the backward classes and expresses to him its gratitude therefor.

(4) Resolved that whereas the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 is becoming a source of persecution to some of the Adi-Hindu castes and is often not justified; and whereas in the opinion of this Conference the principle underlying the Act is harsh and humiliating and the ordinary law of the land is not likely to fall short of the requirements of authorities in maintaining order, this Conference believes that it is not necessary and should be removed from the Statute Book. That this conference further recommends to Government that the Bhagdar Colony which is, in the opinion of this Conference, an illustration of indiscriminate persecution of whole castes, should be abolished at once.

(5) That this Conference records its approval of the stand taken by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the cause of the removal of untouchability at the Session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Benares in 1923 and congratulates him on the sentiments expressed by him on the subject of anti-untouchability in his presidential address; and protests strongly against the attitude of the delegates who by opposing the resolution on the subject of the removal of untouchability turned it down at that conference.

(6) That this Conference places on record its deep sense of loss at the deaths of:—
H. H. the Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati, Dr. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., LL. B.
Mr. Vasudev Rajaram Gupte, M. L. C. who by well-known sympathies and sacrifices had made themselves so indispensable in their life-time to the progress of the movement of anti-untouchability and whose abilities and public experience had made them such unerring guides to the workers in the field.

(7) That this Conference resolves that whereas the cruel social injustice of untouchability, more insulting and persecuting than slavery against a population of nearly 60 millions, is prevalent in India, in the name of religion and custom, and whereas in spite of the existence of numerous political, economic, social and other movements, the movement for the removal of this injustice has failed so far to acquire an adequate momentum and to find an active and effective response from the Hindu Society in general, it appeals on behalf and in the name of this depressed population of India to the British, American, French, Japanese and other advanced Nations of the world, and to the League of Nations, to take such steps as they think fit, out of compassion and humanity with a view to having an end put to this outrageous condition of things obtaining in India in the 20th century.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"During November 1923, there were seven industrial disputes in the Presidency as compared with eight in the preceding month. Five of these disputes occurred in the cotton-mill industry, one in a Woollen Mill and one in a Match Factory. One was due to the question of pay, one to bonus and the remaining five to minor personal and other grievances. Out of even disputes only two were settled in favour of the employees, the remainder being settled in favour of the employers.

Of the 42 industrial disputes occurring in India during the three months ended the 30th September, only six terminated in favour of the employees. Bombay experienced 23, Bengal 10, Madras and United Provinces three each, and Burma, the Punjab and the Central Provinces one each. In Madras two of the three disputes ended in favour of the employees. The cotton industry with 27 disputes was, as usual, chiefly affected, the number of men involved being just over 11,000. Eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty jute workers went on strike during the quarter, losing over 72,000 working days, but they failed to secure any of their demands. For the whole of India the 42 strikes resulted in the loss of over 326,000 working days and involved nearly 36,000 men.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

While the number of Unions has remained the same as in the last quarter, the membership has increased by 10.51 per

NOVELTY PRESENT

FOR

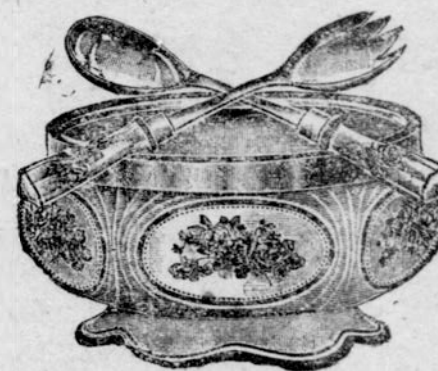
X'MAS.

BEST SELECTION—LATEST NOVELTY AND SPECIAL QUALITY.

UP-TO-DATE FANCY STOCK OF FANCY PRESENTATION ARTICLES HAS SPECIALLY ARRIVED

FOR

X'MAS PRESENTS



AT:—

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.,

Dealers in Jewellery, Silver and Electroplated ware, Fancy Leather Goods, Walking Sticks, and up-to-date presentation Articles.

Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET, BARIA MANSIONS, BOMBAY.



Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 stars.

Wonderful Foretelling

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Rs. 1 only 8 years reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Boria writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not a my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED

We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay, Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," Karachi.

The information is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. At the moment there are nominally 8 trade unions with a membership of 25,013 in Bombay City and Island; 7 unions with a membership of 13,340 in Ahmedabad and 4 unions with a membership of 7,684 in the rest of the Presidency. The totals for the Presidency are 19 Unions with 46,037 members as compared with 19 Unions with 4,646 members in the previous quarter. These numbers, as in previous reviews, include only those trade unions known actually to be in existence.

This increase is mainly due to an increase of membership in the Ahmedabad Unions which, in the preceding quarter, recorded a decrease of 47 per cent. owing mainly to the effects of the general strike in Ahmedabad in April and May of this year."

FEDERATION OF SILK MANUFACTURERS IN FRANCE

A federation of employers' associations in the silk industry has recently been formed in France according to information received by the International Labour Office. It includes at present 28 associations of silk manufacturers and merchants.

Its programme is as follows:

(a) Revival and extension of sericulture in France and the French colonies.
(b) Study and preparation of legislative measures for promoting the development of sericulture and the silk trade.
(c) Defense of the general interest of the affiliated associations.

The headquarters of the new federation are at Lyons, rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. The Chairman of the provisional secretariat is Mr. E. Fougere, President of the Lyons silk Manufacturers' Association.

THE JUPITER

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

Ewart House, Talarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	22,67,530
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	22,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:

LALJI NARANJI & Co.

MANAGER.
BERTRAM CHRYSTER.

SECRETARY.
K.S. RAMCHANDRA MEH.

REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course by V. BRAHMAN-NA SASTRY. Price, Rs. 1/4 only. Foreign 2/6. 6d. packed in simple English. Mr. Ravi Nanda Bhattacharya, Headmaster writes from Senhatti, Khulna District, "I have become a successful hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other course with marked difference. Only to—THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam."

Armoured Cable
paper Insulated
Lead Covered
Steel Tape and
Jute covered.
BRITISH MADE.

**READY FOR DELIVERY
FROM STOCK.**

.4 to 0.5. 8, Lead
sheathed, Wire
Paper Insulated.
C. I. Junction
Boxes of all types.

**Copper Bus-Bars 1" to 4" wide.
1/8" 1/2" thick.**

**Alternating Current Motors,
'G. E. C.' American.**

10 H.P. to 200 H.P., 400 Volts, 3 phase.
50 cycles. Oil Emerged Switch Triple Pole
with both releases upto 500 amps Iron Clad
Distribution Boxes with fuses complete with
quick break knife Switch, Double & triple
Poles up to 500 amps.

Hand Grip China Home & Office type
Fuses 50 to 500 amps.

**A. C. ALTERNATOR, 400 K. W.,
440 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES.
"BRITISH MADE."**

**TRANSFORMERS 50 TO 500 K. A. V.
2000 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES.
FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE
SUPPLIED ON ENQUIRIES.**

APPLY TO:

35, NANABHAI
LANE, HORNBY
ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

TELEPHONE
No.
1390

Cable Address:
"ORACLE"

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!



NOBODY IS SAFE

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let your self be killed
into a Fatal Frying of
Severity—get the real pro-
tection of the Most
Effective Chemical fire
extinguisher

THE "ROYAL" FIRE
EXTINGUISHERS

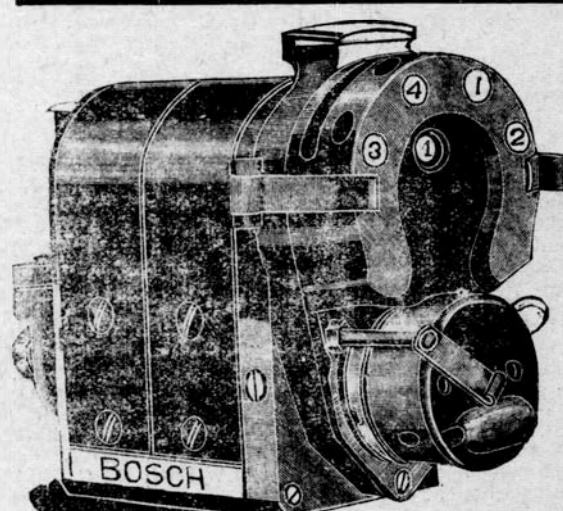
have already been the
means of saving many a
life.

Sole Agents:—

LONDON EASTERN &
AMERICAN TRADING CO

Humbly Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

**BEWARE
OF REBUILT & SPURIOUS PRODUCTS.**



GENUINE "ROBERT BOSCH" MAGNETOS

Type ZU4	4 Cylinder	Price	Rs. 270-0-0	each
Type ZF4	4 Cylinder	"	Rs. 230-8-0	"
Type ZR4	4 Cylinder	"	Rs. 329-0-0	"
Type ZF6	6 Cylinder	"	Rs. 285-0-0	"
Type ZU6	6 Cylinder	"	Rs. 336-8-0	"
Type ZEV 45	Twin Cyl.	"	Rs. 175-0-0	"
Type ZAV 45	Twin Cyl.	"	Rs. 160-0-0	"
Type BAV 45	Twin Cyl.	"	Rs. 130-0-0	"
Type ZAI	Single Cyl.	"	Rs. 140-0-0	"
Type BAI	Single Cyl.	"	Rs. 121-0-0	"

GENUINE "ROBERT BOSCH" SPARK PLUGS

Type metric standard thread	Price	Rs. 40-0-0	dos
Type 1/2 tapered thread	"	Rs. 40-0-0	"
Type 1/2 ALAM thread	"	Rs. 40-0-0	"
Type long barrel metric thread	"	Rs. 48-0-0	"

EMPIRE AGENTS AUTOMOBILES.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE
No. 22475

PK PRIETORS,
RANE LTD.

TELEGRAMS
AUTOWORKS.

MUSLIM EDUCATION

SIR WILLIAM MARRIS' REMARKS

Sir William Marris replying to the address
presented by the All-India Muhammedan Edu-
cational Conference at the opening of the
Educational Exhibition said:—

"I do not want to talk politics; but two
things I do want to say. I believe that the
real importance of education as an essen-
tial element in India's political growth has
never received candid and adequate recog-
nition. There were those who from the begin-
ning tried to plead that an immense develop-
ment of education throughout the country
should be thought out carefully, financed so-
lidly and securely launched, simultaneously
with the political changes initiated five years
ago; that two sets of separate foundations,
as it were, and not merely one should be
well and truly laid together. Personally I be-
lieve that that was the right policy. It may
or it may not have been practical politics. At
all events in the pressure of the moment such
views got but short hearing; and education
on the grand scale instead of being delibera-
tely treated as one of the essentials for poli-
tical growth was given a few benedictions
and kind words, and left by the arbiters of
our destinies to the changes and chances of
the future.

But if education on an enlarged scale, an
expanded and improved and humanised edu-
cation is necessary to the sound political
growth of the people of India as a whole,
still more necessary must it be to those who
from one cause or another find themselves in
the position of a minority. I wish to guard
against any suggestion that I imagine that
the ultimate division of opinion in India will
follow communal lines. There are some signs
at all events that that will not be the case.
But it is certain that the abandonment of
the communal position and of communal ac-
tion can only come in proportion as the
weaker communities feel that they can afford
to do without it. Into that process other
factors will enter, and among them will be
the rate at which the dominant majorities
learn tolerance and respect for the feelings
of the minority; but at least one potent fac-
tor will be the growth of education and en-
lightenment and thereby of political capa-
city among the minority communities them-
selves. That is exactly what Sir Syed Ahmad
saw. Among some sections of your people in
India the vision which he beheld has, I think
become temporarily obscured. As a result
of the alarms and excursions in the Muslim
World during the past ten or eleven years
the breath of popular excitement has dimmed
the mirror. It is because I recognise in this
Muslim educational conference an attempt to
wipe the glass clear and to hold up to the
Muslim world if India a true beacon-light
that I welcome its rehabilitation, and I ear-
nestly wish it all success. All the more readi-
ly and unreservedly do I say so after learn-
ing that the exhibition has not been organis-
ed on strict sectarian basis, and that any
Hindu teachers and educationists are shar-
ing in and benefiting by it.

THE EXHIBITION.

The other reason why I am glad to be here lies
in the intrinsic interest of the exhibition it-
self. I know that I am trenching upon a
subject of which I am less qualified to speak
than many members of the Conference. As
the President has told us, this exhibition is
an attempt to bring together some of the
results of the experiments and investigations
which educational thinkers have made in con-
nection with the whole great subject. Some of
us are prone to fall into the error that the
education of the child is, or ought to be, an
easy natural process, as natural perhaps as
ensuring that it gets fresh air and good food
and that its limbs and muscles develop with
sufficient healthy exercise. It seems as if the
process of education was simply passing on to
the rising generation the accumulated expe-
rience of our own. But if we are rash enough
to try and put our beliefs in practice we soon
realise that there is much more in it than
that. A child's mind is not like a man's, and
the ideas and the very language which come
naturally to the man fail to convey their
message to the child. A further complexity
is provided in a country like India by the
immense variation between class and class
and the diversities of language that present
themselves from the lower classes of the pre-
liminary school up to the courses for a uni-
versity degree. It is obvious, therefore, that
the art of successful education (for an art
I believe it to be and not a science) is a
skilled and delicate one. And an exhibition
like this which attempts to bring together
the results attained by those who have
thought most deeply over its problems and
processes, is a valuable and welcome con-
tribution to a great cause. I have seen it myself
with much interest and I could have wished
for more time to study some of its exhibits.

BRIDGE ACROSS HEMAVATI RIVER.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

The interesting function of laying founda-
tion stone of the Bridge across the Hema-
vati near Gorur in the Hassan Taluk was
performed on December 29 by Lt. Col.
W.L. Crawford, D.S.O., Manjarabad, under the
auspices of the District Board of Hassan,
when several Europeans and Indian gentle-
men from all parts of the District were pre-
sent. The proceedings began with invocation
by the School girls. The non-official Vice-Pre-
sident of the District Board Mr. H.V. Ran-
gaswami, B.A., LL.B., then read the replies
received from several gentlemen who could
not attend the function.

The President of the District Board then
made a long speech welcoming Lt. Col. Craw-
ford D.S.O. and requested him to lay the
foundation stone. In the course of the speech,
he dwelt upon the necessity of the bridge
which was long overdue and showed what
facilities and benefits the bridge would con-
fer upon the residents of the Taluk. He
was followed by Mr. Krishnaiengar, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, who in a brief speech
gave an idea of the enormity of the project
and how it would be surmounted and showed
how it would materially improve the commu-
nications of the Taluk with other parts of
the country. Col. Crawford in replying to
the address of welcome said that it was
a high privilege to associate himself with
the function. He then congratulated the
Board in speeding up the project which
would provide a necessary link with the nei-
ghbouring districts and advance the prosperity
of the province considerably. He then once
again congratulated the members of the Board
in erecting this bridge which will remain a mo-
nument and reminder to posterity.
The function terminated with the distribu-
tion of flowers and amidst the thundering
cheers to H.M. the King and the Maha-
raja of Mysore.



**Plenty of pure
unadulterated milk!**

There is milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any
quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world.
It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy
cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo
Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water
to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, un-
contaminated milk, suitable for any milk purposes, from a complete
food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices. Put an end to
your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without
Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, safe milk.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids,
the Aged, and General Household Use

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo
Baby" on the centre panel and the words "for consumption by the Indian". The
food contained in this so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not pur-
chase any tin which does not bear the above trade mark and wording.
Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.



THE
HIMANI
GIRL KNOWS

That her beauty is kept intact
by using

HIMANI

TOILET SNOW

which keeps the skin wonder-
fully clean, cool, supple, and
white.

which removes all patches, pimples
and bad effects of the cold
weather.

That it is in no way inferior to
imported Snow or Cream.

ANNA IS PREPOT
o/sell Chemists and Stores.

REBEL

SHARMA BANERJI & Co.,
43 'B' Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Indian Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURELY INDIA MADE

WOOLLEN GOODS:

RECIPIENTS OF 1st PRIZE & 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE IN THE LAST
RED CROSS FETA.

Pure Woollen Blankets in great variety and colors, Woollen
Rugs, Military Blankets, Cool and Hospital Blankets and
Lohis, in different qualities and colors.

AUSTRALIAN RUGS a speciality.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS in varied size and colors.

TWEEDS, and Blue and Khaki SERGE cloth of Best make for Coat, Vest
and Trousers.

Special Quality Khaki Serge for OVERCOATS. HOSIERY:—Woollen socks
and stockings, under-shirts, Balacava caps, malce caps, mufflers, etc., etc.
Up country orders promptly attended to.

Sole
Selling
Agents

VIJISING BHUGVANDASS & Co.,
MULJI JETHA MARKET, GOVIND CHAWK, BOMBAY.

Tel. Addy "TULAL"

Tel. No. 5085

Imperial Specials

CIGARETTES.

Result of NOVEMBER Competition.

1st PRIZE of Rs. 1,000 to

C. J. STUART, Esq., c/o H. Ross, Esq., B.N. Rly., Bilaspur, C.P.

Winning Sentence:

THE USEFUL ROD KEEPS IDLE SCHOOLBOYS HEEDFUL

2nd PRIZE of Rs. 500 to

K. H. TAYLOR, Esq., 27, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.

3rd PRIZE of Rs. 250 to

Lt.-Colonel L. F. ARTHUR, D.S.O., Naini Tal, U.P.

250 Prizewinners of 100 Cigarettes each.

Chas. W. E. PAGE, "A" Company, 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Dinapore; Miss G. FARMER, Animal, Kanchi, Simla Hills; Mrs. O. REINMAN, 19, Staff Qrs., McPherson Bks., Allahabad; J. H. WILKINSON, Esq., Esq., Printing & Stationery, O. & R. Ry., Lucknow; C. K. VERMA, B.A., "Chomkapramb," Kottayam, Travancore; A. DE GUNHA, Esq., Cutting Dept., Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, U.P.; B. CAHILL, Esq., Orange County, Simla, Punjab; C. DESMOND, Esq., c/o John Ellis & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan; B. CAHILL, Esq., Orange County, Simla, Punjab; Mrs. E. J. CROSSLEY, 217, Strachey Rd., Assam; Miss E. P. POLLETTE-ROBERTS, Orchard Villa, Shillong; Mrs. J. H. COOPER, Nya Sylva Tea Estate, Nagrakata P. O., Doars; Sgt. H. B. HORNER, Equitation School, Saugor, C.P.; Major N. BAKER, I.A., Adjutant, 1st & 2nd M.R.R., Perambur, Madras; S. G. MONEY, Esq., Davareshola Estate, Devarshola P. O., Nilgiris; H. BERRIDGE, Esq., South Crofton, Leicester, England; Mrs. M. R. THOMPSON, 5A, Miller's Rd., Benson Town, Bangalore; Q. M. MONER, Esq., c/o Archaeological Dept., Simla; Mrs. B. BATEMAN, c/o Messrs. The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Merchant St., Rangoon; Mrs. L. V. INNE, 6A, Millers Road, Bangalore; E. India; G. R. WALTERS, Esq., M.A., Lenavla Dist. P.O.; J. H. NICHOL, Esq., St. Mark's Hotel, Bangalore; Capt. R. K. NEALE, No. 10, Cantonments, Sialkot; E. D. ROBERTS, Esq., Orchard Villa, Shillong; E. M. TAMPOE-PHILIPS, B.A., Vadarai Bungalow, Madras, S. India; Mrs. H. B. MORTON, Vijay Munder, Palce, Alwar, Rajasthan; Sgt. H. M. PEDRICK, 1st Bn., D.C.L.I., Chakrata, U.P.; Sgt. H. M. PEDRICK, 1st Bn., D.C.L.I., Chakrata, U.P.; R. H. MANUEL, Esq., 11/L, Kyd Street, Calcutta; J. R. HAIR, Esq., McLeod & Co., McLeod House, Calcutta; G. R. BURBY, Esq., 15, Residency Road, Bangalore; J. R. HAIR, Esq., McLeod & Co., McLeod House, Calcutta; Mrs. E. SMITH, High Court, Patna; Mrs. E. SMITH, High Court, Patna; Mrs. E. SMITH, High Court, Patna; Mr. J. H. NICHOL, St. Mark's Hotel, Bangalore; W. S. NALLER, Esq., Eastern Extension Cable Coy., 2, P. O. Buildings, Madras; Capt. L. A. NEWBOLD, 2nd Bn., The Essex Regt., Ambala, Punjab; C. BERNARD MAGGS, Esq., Ripon Estate, Meppadi, S. Wynad, Malabar; Mrs. M. LETHLEY, No. 50, Loco Quarter, Assam; E. I. Ry.; L. E. MOORE, Esq., 9, Short Street, Kanchi, Kashmir; Miss I. COOPER, 77, 39th Street, Rangoon; G. W. FLEURY, Esq., Rampur Colliery, Jharguwa P. O., Sambalpur Dist., B. N. Ry.; W. H. MATTHEWS, Esq., Pashok T. E., via Tista Bridge P. O., N. Bengal; Mrs. E. NIGHTINGALE, Bishop Cotton Girls School, St. Marks Rd., Bangalore; S. KERR, Esq., Kerr's Art Studio, Gant, Pachmarhi, Pachmarhi, C. P.; Mrs. W. BIRD, Sundar Building, Goa Street, Bombay; J. A. COLADO, Esq., 2, Vanier St., Georgetown, Madras; W. D. McARTHUR, Esq., Thomson C. E. College, Roorkee, U. P.; W. M. GORMAN, Esq., Charlottesville, Shillong; W. M. GORMAN, Esq., Charlottesville, Shillong; J. C. HENDERSON, Esq., Lakwa P. O., Lakwa T. E., Assam; H. J. GOODWIN, Esq., Asst. Engineer, P. W. D., Hubli (M. S. Ry.); Mrs. E. M. STEEDMAN, c/o Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Command, Murree; Miss E. M. CROSBIE, 38, Civil Lines, Roorkee, U. P.; A. A. GILANI, Esq., Miran Shah Lane, Taknail Gato, Lahore; B. G. VARDE, Esq., 1st Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay; T. E. LAURENT, c/o South Bura & Co., 59, Apollo St., Bombay; E. DAWSON, Esq., A. B. M. Girls High School, Mandalay, Upper Burma; E. R. VAKIL, "K" Building, Fort St., Fort, Bombay; E. MAURER, Esq., Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, Calcutta; E. MAURER, Esq., Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, Calcutta; Capt. L. H. AQUINO, Adj. Okha

Battalion, Dwarka, Kathiawar; H. NARAYANSWAMY SHEORAM, Esq., Guard, G. I. P. Rly., Khalasi-Lines, Nagpur, C. P.; Mrs. M. E. MACKENZIE, Aijal, Lushai Hills, Assam; Mrs. M. E. MACKENZIE, Aijal, Lushai Hills, Assam; Mrs. ALICE MANNOCK, c/o Grindlay & Co., 11, Hastings St., Calcutta; P. S. BOOG, Esq., State A. V. School, Hsipaw, N. S. S. Burma; S. C. NANDI, Esq., Traffic Department, Port Trust, Rangoon; W. M. EZEKIEL, B. Sc., 37A, 52nd Street, Rangoon (East), Burma; W. M. EZEKIEL, B. Sc., 37A, 52nd Street, Rangoon (East), Burma; Miss F. M. CORNER, c/o Mrs. Harris, Civil Lines, Mandalay, U. Burma; Mrs. C. F. TURNBULL, Khoei Tea Estate, Dulo, P. O., Cachar; Miss D. DOLG, Lower Lines, Chinnar; P. M. LAWLOD, Esq., Oakgrove, Jharipani, U. P.; W. J. COX, Esq., 282, Peshawar Rd., Rawalpindi; FAZAL A. FAZALBHAI, Palm Landa, Mori Rd., Mahim, Bombay; F. A. FAZALBHAI, Palm Landa, Mori Rd., Mahim, Bombay; Dr. V. J. LOPEZ, Russelkunda, Ganjam Dist., C. P. H. HORAN, Esq., Insp. of Police, 20, Paltan Rd., Chittagong; Mrs. H. T. DIXON MASON, Bn. Station Hosp., Kamptee, C. P.; Mrs. L. A. BREWER, 16th Battery R. F. A., 7th Brigade, Kamptee; Master G. GORMAN, Charlottesville, Assam; T. PUH, Esq., Nundydroog, Coorgum, S. C. P. E. MYAORE, S. India; H. DE CLOSET, Esq., Rue Saint, Louis, Pondicherry, French India; S. K. MALLICK, 123/2, Ambarat St., Medical Hotel, Calcutta; Mrs. I. BRANT SMITH, Shalva, Matelli P. O., N. Bengal; R. ELDER, Esq., 356, 36th St., Rangoon; R. M. BANER, Madras; Mrs. I. ANDERSON, Sougachia T. E. Mal P. O., Doars, India; E. B. FRANSZ, Esq., R. E. Works Ltd. P. O., Runardhuti, E. I. R.; H. LEO GOMES, Esq., Barisal; Mrs. D. THOMAS, 46, Queens Road, Jamalpur, E. I. Ry.; Mrs. E. CONWAY, 51, Rue De Benares, Chandernagore; Miss G. INGLE, 11, South Parade, Bangalore, India; B. H. DASTUR, Esq., 1st Floor, Fidelity Bldg., Opp. Byoula Station, Byoula, Bombay; Miss A. M. C. MACK, c/o Mrs. Deacon, 17, Waverley Mansions, Corporation St., Calcutta; Mrs. V. A. LECHLEER, Brooklyn, Yereaud, S. India; Miss E. L. MILNER, 22, Muir Road, Allahabad, U. P.; Dr. J. G. PEREIRA, c/o Senior Medical Officer, Malappuram; K. S. NARAYANAN, Esq., Salt Sub-Inspector, Kriahadepeta, via Narapatnam, Vizag Dist.; Miss C. INCE, c/o Post Box No. 14, Madras, S. India; Mrs. W. J. FRANKS, Domohani P. O., Bengal D. Ry.; A. V. BRUMBY, Esq., Boiler Overhauled, Running Shed, Arakeri; E. I. JOSEPH, B.A., L.T., Senior Asst. English High School, Kayangalan; Mrs. F. A. L. RICHARDSON, Cinnamon House, Madras; H. W. FARGUHAM, Esq., Burma Police, Maymyo, U. Burma; C. S. O'NEIL, Esq., c/o Fibre Expert, Daoghar (South Parganas); R. H. TWOHIG, Esq., Burma Rys. Traffic Dept., Tongong, Upper Burma; Mrs. A. ST. J. HUSSEY, Viper, Port Blair, Andamans; D. M. GHIMMAY, Esq., c/o Messrs. Framies & Co., Muzaffer-pore, B. N. W. Ry.; L. H. JONES, Esq., c/o T. S. Chanha-gang P. O., Cuttack; C. W. RYAN, Esq., c/o T. S. & Co., 6, Mango Lane, Calcutta; S. C. BANERJEE, Esq., Pleader, Ranchi, Ranchi; J. K. DEY, Esq., Govt. High School, Raipur, B. N. Ry.; J. K. DEY, Esq., Govt. High School, Raipur, B. N. Ry.; M. L. HEGDE, B.A., Oriental Translator's Office, P. W. Secretariat, Bombay; Miss R. POWER, c/o F. A. Power, Esq., 9, Wellington Sq., Top Flat, Calcutta; M. P. MEHRA, B.A., L.L.B., Vakil, High Court, Dhan Mandi, Beawar, R. M. Ry. (Dstr. Ajmer); E. B. HINE, Esq., c/o Mrs. G. Walker, Monghyr, E. I. Ry.; H. B. BLAKER, Esq., No. 7, Indian General Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, N. W. F.; H. B. BLAKER, Esq., No. 7, Indian General Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, N. W. F.; G. M. NAGARKAR, Esq., A. 3, Saravati Colony, Santacruz, Near Bombay; R. J. LAWRENCE, Esq., Kolassy Estate, Near Bombay; E. B. Ry.; E. A. HASANATI, Putalwala's

Bangalore, Turner Rd., Bandra, Bombay; P. T. REBELLO, Esq., Ranchi; M. P. McNESS, Esq., No. 33, 36th Street, Rangoon, Burma; J. H. HAIR, Esq., c/o McLeod & Co., McLeod House, Calcutta; H. HARDINGHAM, Esq., 37, Thompson St., East Rangoon, Burma; Mrs. E. H. O'HARA, "Bamboo Villa," Insein, Burma; R. FAICAO MAN, Esq., Student, c/o D. J. Sind College, Garikata, Karachi, Sind; P. M. LAWLOD, Esq., Oakgrove, Jharipani, U. P.; P. I. FAULKNER, Esq., Race Office (D. C. G. R.), P. O. Ramna, Dacca; Capt. R. K. NEALE, No. 10, Cantonments, Sialkot; Mrs. M. FOSTER, 12, Traffic Bungalow, E. I. Ry., Jubbulpore, C. P.; C. N. RHENIUS, Esq., Reserve Inspector of Police, Chanda, C. P.; H. C. BARRETT, Esq., c/o Minimax Ltd., 155, Hornby Rd., Bombay; A. H. EVANS, Esq., P. O. Kumbardibab, E. I. Ry.; E. H. BRUCE, Esq., Supdt. of Police, Camp, Naini Tal; Mrs. D. FLANAGAN, c/o Dr. H. Flanagan, Distr. Laboratory, Bangalore; Col. A. W. DALDY, The Rookery, Simla; P. S. NARA-YAN, Auditor, Unao, (Oriss), S. M. (ONSALVES), Esq., 18, Ismail St., Entally, Calcutta; Mrs. R. MACMURTY, Lady Doctor, Jadhavabad, Upper Sind; J. O. DEWEY, Esq., Resident Medical Officer, The Lawrence School, Ghora-Gali Murrahi; J. E. DE ROZARIO, Esq., "Holyrood," Campbell Rd., Bangalore; S. Sgt. E. PAY, I.A.S.C., Supply Depot, Kohat; Mrs. A. CLAESSEN, 99, Watson's Annex, Apollo Bandar, Bombay; Mrs. A. CLAESSEN, 99, Watson's Annex, Apollo Bandar, Bombay; Miss M. REILLY, 40 T. Bungalow, Moradabad, O. & R. Ry.; Miss V. STUART, c/o W. McNEES, No. 33, 36th St., Rangoon; R. M. BANER, Esq., Bulloch Brothers, Ltd., Calcutta; C. T. TEMPLEMAN, Esq., Russelkunda, Ganjam Dist.; Miss S. D'ABREO, Indian Girls' High School, Burns Road, Karachi; E. H. BRUCE, Esq., Capt. of Police Camp, Naini Tal, U. P.; Mrs. H. P. O'SULLIVAN, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay; O. V. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Asst. Surgeon, I.M.D., British Station Hospital, Benares; Staff-Sgt. F. G. CAR-TER, Headquarters, Northern Command, Murree, Punjab; Major E. CLERICI, C.I.E., O.B.E., 41, Alipore Park, West, Alipore, Calcutta; A. WILSON, Esq., Asst. Foreman, A. B. Ry., Goswaindanga P. O., Chittagong; Dr. C. G. COX, British Station Hospital, Naini Tal, U. P.; P. P. MUKERJEE, Esq., 85, Harrison Road, Calcutta; P. D. GORWALLA, Esq., Minto Mansion, Parel Road, Bombay No. 12; C. R. RINA, Esq., Kenhal State, P. O. Janga, Simla Hills, Punjab; H. CLINE, Esq., c/o H. W. Gill, Esq., Cooperguni, Cawnpore; E. H. LINCOLN, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Vadarai Bungalow, Madras, S. India; A. N. NERURKAR, B.A., B.Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq., B. Com., Examiner of Accounts, In-come Tax Office, 5, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay; R. S. S. K. S. AIYAR, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., T.B.S., Bellary; C. O. RICHARDSON, Esq., Telegraph Office, Deesa (Gujarat); E. A. BKAULAH, Esq., Craig Dhu, Simla; E. A. BEAULAH, Esq.,